The New-York Times.

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BRAZIL.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever—The Universal Topic—The Coast Navigation Company and its Accusers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Monday, Feb. 24, 1873.

The yellow fever, which is now sweeping off here forty and fifty victims a day, and which has also made its appearance in the northern cities of the coast, Bahia and Pernambuco, has, apart from Government action, excited an unusual amount of private sympathy. Foremost among the nationalities, the citizens of which have exerted themselves, is, of course, the Portuguese element. This abounds here. I have been assured that the Portuguese population in Rio alone cannot be less numerous than 80,000 souls, and certainly they are almost the only immigrants who have thus far been content with their lot in the Empire. The Portuguese, continually arriving from Madeira and the Azores, as well as the mother-country, have been chiefly exposed to the epidemic thus far, and so it is that nearly all the deaths that have occurred have been among that nationality. The various Portuguese societies established here in aid of their countrymen have labored unceasingly establishing extra hospitals; soliciting subscriptions and whatever articles could be of service in the hospitals; counseling the public through the journals as to the best methods of avoiding the fever, and in many ways giving invaluable help to the people. A cursory glance at the *Journal of Commercio*, the chief newspaper in Brazil, which appears here every morning, conveys a just idea of the state of affairs. Glancing down its columns I find something about the yellow fever everywhere. In one column, an article headed "The Central Portuguese Commission and Contributions," gives a list of subscriptions by streets and localities; the "Sanitary Condition," is the bi-monthly report of the Board of Health; the "Obituary List" has the deaths for the previous day or two; "The Yellow Fever and its Treatment," is a warm recommendation by a certain doctor of the homeopathic method. Another article headed "Avoid the Divine wrath lest even greater punishment be in reserve," entreats that his Excellency the Bishop, "as vicar of Christ here in this vale of tears," will employ his good offices to secure a postponement, if not an entire abandonment, of the usual carnival fêtes during this desolating period." This is signed by "one who has the dearest person of his family suffering from the yellow fever and from terrible pains in the head." Another article headed "A Philanthropic Act;" another, again is an appeal of the "French Benevolent Society" to the public for subscriptions, and so on almost *ad infinitum*.

THE CARNIVAL.

The *Republica* strongly urged, a few days since, that the Government should postpone the carnival celebration on account of the present sanitary condition of the Capital, but that enterprising journal has only been laughed at for its pains. The people will have their three days of carouse, if they have to die for it afterward; and so the hundreds of advertisements still appear of trades-people who have carnival goods for sale or for hire, and the grotesque suits of red and tinsel, and the masques, now to be worn again for the hundredth time, are once more in the shop doors and windows of nearly every prominent street of Rio. The large theatres at Campo Santanna and Constitution-square have been made ready for the masquerade balls which will take place on each night of the celebration, and the *Delegados of Police* are announced as having already made the customary visit to these establishments "to verify the conditions of strength and firmness." What, then, if the pest be among us! Is not the flooring safe?

BRAZILIAN COAST NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The hubbub about the Brazilian Coast Navigation Company still goes on, and if the New-York directors had in view to obtain Brazilian notoriety, they could not have adopted a more expeditious or effective method of attaining their end. Their names are in everybody's mouth, and not always coupled with the highest compliments either. From all that I can learn, the following is the gist of what is alleged by the Rio stockholders: In June, 1870, a former contract having expired, Messrs. Garrison, Allen, and others in New-York, through their agent here, Mr. Carrere, were awarded, after public competition, the contract for the mail service, with a subsidy therefor of twenty-six contos of reis ($13,000) for each round trip. A company was then formed by these gentlemen, and persons were invited to subscribe one half (10,000 shares) the capital stock in Brazil. After repeated delays in putting on the steamers, resulting in fines, and even in a rescinding of the contract at one time by the Brazilian Government, the new steamers began to make their trips. Soon they were discovered to be much inferior to what had been specified in the contract, and accidents after accidents happened to them, till finally they all broke down completely. Before this happened, however, the stockholders had become very much dissatisfied with the management of affairs, and began to clamor for the accounts of the company. The curious statement from New-York, in response to this demand, was the signal for a general outcry, and from that moment the stock began to fall, till it sank out of sight. It was declared that the directors had not paid up any of their shares in New-York, where the certificates were issued; and that having issued 10,000 shares to themselves, without having paid for them, they sent them here and sold them, in violation of agreement; so that at present nearly all the shares are held here at par, ($100,) or at $112; that an account has been presented in which the three steamers, all broken down, and the concession (which they received from the Brazilian Government as private individuals and turned over to themselves as directors) are lumped into one item and put down at 3,900 contos of reis, (or about $1,950,000,) which is very nearly the entire capital of the company, ($2,000,000;) that the shares which have been subscribed and paid for here, (some 7,000 in all,) amounting to $700,000, together with all subsidies received from the Brazilian Government for voyages made, are represented by two old steamers, bought to put on the line temporarily till the new steamers were forthcoming, and an indebtedness of the company still outstanding; and that, finally, instead of accounting for $2,000,000, the directors themselves have received that amount, and now offer in exchange five steamers, two of which are old and three new, but broken down, costing in all some $700,000 only, the amount of share money first subscribed here. It is averred they have withheld, in fact, something more than $1,250,000, the proceeds of their unpaid shares sold here; and declared that sum to be the price of the subsidy on a contract really made by themselves to themselves. Such I find, upon careful investigation, to be the substance of what is claimed by the shareholders here. I think it is safe to say that had it been supposed in the beginning that $1,000,000 was to be charged for the concession, the stock would not have found a single purchaser in this market. Whether bad faith has or has not been shown by the directors in this business, it is not for me to say, but such is the serious charge made here on every hand; and I may add that the few Americans employed in commerce here, whether owning shares or not, (and there are several who are holders) do not appear to entertain a different opinion, or at least do not seem disposed to enter very warmly into any defense of their countrymen in this matter.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS.

On the 13th inst. news was received here of the death, at Lisbon, of Donna Amelia, former Empress of Brazil, and the step-mother of Dom Pedro II. As she had been an invalid for a long time, the intelligence of her decease was not unexpected. But what did surprise the Brazilians very much was to learn that their Emperor had not been made heir to her immense fortune. The small legacy of $30,000, which is, I think the amount left the Emperor, has greatly excited the ire of some of the newspapers, and one of them makes a calculation showing that for forty-two years Her Majesty has received the allowance of 80 contas of reis from Brazil per annum, which, put at interest, would yield the handsome little sum of $4,500,000; and yet in her will she returns to Brazil through the person of her step-son the insignificant amount of 60 contas of reis. The *Republica*, which is always ready to make a fling at the divine right of kings and the monarchical system generally, gloats over this incident, and seems to take pleasure in referring to it, as it always does to anything which is likely to disparage the present form of government. TIRADENTES.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Deplorable Condition of the Spanish Finances—The Levy of Troops.

MADRID, March 29.—Señor Tetuan, Minister of Finance, at a Cabinet council yesterday, stated that the finances of the country were in a deplorable condition, and warned his colleagues that the Republic could not remain master of the situation unless radical changes were made in the fiscal administration.

The levy of troops en masse in Cataloma and the adjoining provinces, to fight the Carlists, has so far proved a failure. A deputation from Barcelona demands its postponement, and insists on the delivery of the 15,000 rifles which the Government promised the people of that city.

A Bill Exiling the Bonaparte Family Adopted by the French Assembly.

PARIS, March 29.—In the Assembly to-day there was an excited debate over Prince Napoleon's petition praying for the restoration of his rights as a citizen, and remonstrating against his illegal expulsion from France.

Minister Dufaure, on the part of the Government, refused to accept the Special Committee's report on the subject, which was conservative in character, and, by implication, censured the Government. He argued that the Bonaparte Princes rejected the decree which deposed their dynasty, therefore, it was impossible to treat them as mere citizens. He spoke in terms of scathing contempt of the coup d'état on which the power of the late Emperor was founded.

M. Depeyre, on behalf of the committee, repudiated any intention of censuring the Government, and defended the report.

Minister Dufaure, to remove all doubt as to the opinion of the Chamber, then submitted a bill exiling the Bonaparte family, and moved the simple order of the day, which, after prolonged excitement, was adopted by a vote of 347 to 291.

The German Official Organ on President Grant's Inaugural Address.

BERLIN, March 29.—The *North German Gazette* (official), in its issue to-day, makes a retraction of the article it published some time since ridiculing the address of President Grant delivered on the occasion of his second inauguration. The *Gazette* says the full text of the address, which has now been received from the United States, differs in many respects from the telegraphic summary published in the German papers on the day after its delivery; and for that reason the journal is led to considerably modify the view it first took of the document.

The Death Sentence Pronounced on Felix Pyat.

PARIS, March 29.—A court martial sitting at Versailles has sentenced M. Felix Pyat to death *in contumaciam*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

The Old Town-House at Hopkinton, N. H., Destroyed.

CONCORD, N. H., March 29.—The old Town-house at Hopkinton was destroyed by fire this morning. It was a court-house when Hillsborough and Merrimack Counties were one, and has lately been occupied on the first floor as the Town-house, and above as an academy. Loss about $3,000; no insurance. The grocery-store of Nathaniel Batchelder, at North Hampton, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss $2,500; insurance $1,400.

PORTLAND, Me., March 29.—The Willis House, at Bethel, was burned on Thursday night last. Loss, $8,000; no insurance.

Destruction of Dualin Works at North Quincy, Mass.

BOSTON, March 29.—The dry-house, chemical works, and laboratory of Dittman's Dualin Works, in North Quincy, were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss, $17,000. There were in process of manufacture some 10,000 pounds of dualin, which was all consumed without explosion, as the combustible material was not confined. This fact shows pretty conclusively that dualin is not a dangerous article to handle, as some suppose.

Some Results of the Great Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—The *Advertiser* prints a table showing that permits have already been issued for 163 buildings in the burned district since the great fire, and as soon as the building acts are amended, this number will be doubled. Already, says the *Advertiser*, we are profiting by the good arising from the terrible scourge, and a priceless benefit it will be in return for so great a cost. Boston will be greater, better, richer, and wiser for it. Our commerce was never so good as it is to-day, and has never shown so great an increase as in the week just passed. We are reaching out our strong arms on every side, enlarging our borders, improving our streets, revising our laws, enriching our city, and bettering our people.

A Large Furniture Factory in Louisville Burned.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—Erich's furniture factory, on Preston-street, was burned down at 5 o'clock this morning. The building was a four-story, brick, and contained furniture just made for the City Hall and a quantity of other stock. The total loss is estimated at $50,000; insured for $24,000, in the Royal and Ætna for $5,000 each, in the Queen for $3,000, in the Home for $2,000, in the German, of Louisville, for $2,000, and in the German Security, of Louisville, for $3,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A New-York Schooner on Fire at Newport, R. I.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 29.—The schooner Defiance, from Rockland, for New-York, put into this port this afternoon leaking, and with her cargo of lime on fire.

A Scotch Bark Wrecked at Plumb Point, Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 16.—A bark, believed to be from Glasgow, in ballast, is ashore off Plumb Point Light-house, and is fast going to pieces. Her name has not been ascertained.

Of Interest to Owners of Pacific Mail Stock.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Saturday, March 29, 1873.

The Howe Sewing-machine Company, of this City, through their agent, Levi S. Stockwell, executed on the 25th inst. a mortgage to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company of New-York, covering all the land, manufactories, machinery, engines, and boilers owned by the Company in Bridgeport; together with all its patent rights and royalties, and a block of twenty dwelling houses. The mortgage has been recorded in the town clerk's office here, and was given as security for the payment of $1,140,000, due from Alden B. Stockwell, President of the Howe Company, to the Pacific Mail Company. This sum is payable in twelve monthly installments, (the first eleven of $100,000 each, and the twelfth of $40,000,) commencing April 1, 1873, and ending April, 1874.

Appended to the deed is a certificate of approval and notification from all the principal stockholders of the Howe Company. A portion of the property mortgaged is, however, subject to the right of dower of the widow of the late Elias Howe, Jr.

An instrument of similar tenor, dated March 1, 1873, having contained certain informalities, the one above described was executed in its stead.

FAILURE OF SCRANTON & CO.

The Sheriff in Possession of the Office—The Cause of Suspension—The Losses.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29.—The affairs of E. S. Scranton & Co., the suspended banking firm in New-Haven, were to-day put into the hands of the Sheriff, on the attachment of Scranton, Scovill & Co., of New-York, for $10,000; therefore the statement of the affairs of the firm, which was promised to-day, was not made. Scranton & Co. was the most popular private banking firm in New-Haven, and enjoyed the entire confidence of the community. They paid four, five and six per cent. on deposits, and advertising largely, gained an extensive business—some $800,000 a year. They were patronized chiefly by small tradesmen, country store-keepers, clergymen, benevolent associations, and working men. The assessors' books showed that they began business in 1869 on a capital of $15,000, which, in 1870, was increased to $25,000, in 1871 to $65,000, and in 1872 was $30,650; and yet with these meagre resources, they had secured at the time of their failure deposits of nearly $500,000. They had sent circulars inviting deposits to farmers and business men within a radius of forty miles. They had elegant quarters in the Palladium building, and had provided a gold indicator for the use of customers. Latterly they engaged in considerable stock speculation, and most New-Haven stock operators made it their head-quarters. C. S. Bushnell, of Credit Mobilier notoriety, had intimate relations with the firm. So much stock business was done there that the office was called the Wall-street of New-Haven. Mr. Bushnell's dealings with the firm had alarmed many of the country depositors, and they came early in the week in large numbers and withdrew their deposits. On Tuesday night the news that the firm were embarrassed by the depreciation of stocks by the Boston fire and by subsequent losses in stock speculation, spread rapidly, and on Wednesday there was a large crowd of depositors on hand to secure their money. It is stated on good authority that several deposits were received on Wednesday morning, when the firm were aware that suspension was absolutely necessary. That day, it is also said, personal friends of the firm were given the hint in time to save themselves. At noon on Wednesday the doors were closed, and a statement promised as soon as possible. It is believed in banking circles that if any respectable showing were possible, it might have been made in forty-eight hours at the utmost. This morning a card from the firm promised a statement this afternoon or on Monday, but at noon, as before stated, the Sheriff took possession. The suspension is almost the sole topic of conversation in the Elm City, and the opinion is fast gaining ground that the firm is guilty of unfair dealing. Among the deposits are those of two prominent clergymen, of $2,000 and $5,000, respectively, the Mayor, several city officials, Yale College professors, funds of town treasurers, and of at least four missionary or benevolent associations. S. H. and E. H. Scranton, father and son, the former the late President of the Shore line Railroad, own two-thirds of the *Palladium*, which, it is thought, will have to be sold to meet the creditors' demands. New-Haven papers, the *Union* excepted, have published only meagre accounts of the suspension, and one editor, whose paper encouraged people to believe that the bank would pay in full, refused himself, though a wealthy man, to purchase deposit certificates at twenty-five per cent. The papers seem to have much more sympathy for Scranton & Co. than for the unfortunate depositors.

MURDERS AND MURDERERS.

A Virginia Drover Assassinated and Robbed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A young man named Frank Hahn was murdered in a shocking manner last night, in this city, his skull having been crushed with a billy, which instrument was broken by the blows, and the face was so much disfigured, and so thickly clotted with blood, as to be scarcely recognizable. The deceased was a Virginia drover, and had been in the habit of stopping at a hotel near Centre Market. Yesterday morning he went to Baltimore, sold his stock, realizing, it is said, $600 or $800, and returned to Washington by the late train, intending to continue his journey to Alexandria, Va., a ticket for that purpose having been found on his person. The body was discovered on Army-square lot, only a few yards from the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Station. The theory is that the parties who committed the crime, knowing he had money, followed him from Baltimore, and, availing themselves of the opportunity, seized and carried him to the lot, where they beat his brains out and robbed him. This tragedy causes intense excitement throughout the city, and many persons rashly threaten lynch law should the murderers be discovered. It was only yesterday a man was hanged in Alexandria, Va., for murder, but this, it appears, had no terror or restraining effect in Washington.

The police have made one or two arrests of parties on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. Hahn, but no names are given, and it is certain that nothing satisfactory to the police authorities has been developed.

The Cloak Wife Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 29.—Charles J. Cloak, who is charged with the murder of his wife, was before the court to-day on a writ of habeas corpus to effect his release on bail, on a plea of insanity. The Court declined to listen to the evidence and remanded the prisoner for trial without bail.

The Execution of Anton Holmes Postponed.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Anton Holmes, who was to be hanged next Thursday for the murder of his wife, has had his execution postponed by Judge Premm of the Criminal Court, until Nov. 13, that his case may have a hearing before the Supreme Court.

A Citizen of Denver Supposed to Have Been Poisoned by His Wife.

DENVER, Colorado, March 29.—Wm. Newman, a man of property, residing for several years past in this city, died a few days since under suspicious circumstances. His wife and a half-brother were arrested yesterday, charged with murdering Newman by administering arsenic. The evidence is very strong against them.

Promoting Southern Manufacturing Interests.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 29.—The City Councils last night passed an ordinance exempting cotton, woolen, and iron factories from taxation for the next fifteen years.

Arrested for Alleged Fraud and Released.

BOSTON, March 29.—John and Andrew Scott, arrested on the arrival of the steamer Malta last Monday on a charge of fraud, made by telegraph, from Edinburgh, have been released, the extradition treaty not covering the case.

POSTAL CAR SERVICE.

The Compensation Heretofore Paid the Railroad Companies—Queries Addressed to the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—There has yet been nothing definitely determined by the Postmaster-General in relation to arrangements of the Government about the postal-car service. The matter will probably be officially determined upon the return to Washington of Superintendent Bangs, of the Postal Service, and whatever the department concludes in the matter will be officially announced on Friday.

In opposition to the statement made in communications published in the Philadelphia papers in behalf of the railroad companies participating in the present war upon the postal service, to the effect that none of the companies who have provided and run railway post-office cars have heretofore received a dollar more of compensation on that account, the Postmaster-General shows in a letter this day addressed to the Attorney-General that in cases in which the utmost limit of compensation fixed by law had not been reached, the department has paid additional rates, ranging from $10 to $25 per mile per annum for cars of this description running once a day in each direction; and that these additional rates have generally been readily and sometimes eagerly accepted by the railroad companies; that some, indeed, have voluntarily offered to provide and run such cars in advance of any application or suggestion on the part of the department, and with full knowledge of the rates paid for similar service when performed at the department's request.

The Post-office Appropriation act, passed at the last session of Congress, allows compensation at rates ranging from $25 to $50 per mile per annum for postal cars running once a day each way, and does away with the restriction whereby, under previous laws, roads receiving the highest rate of pay were prevented from receiving any additional compensation on account of running postal cars. The Postmaster-General in his letter propounds several very important interrogatories. Referring to the companies who threaten to withdraw the postal cars on the 1st of April, he says: The roads they control centreing at New-York—the great commercial emporium of the country—the point from and to which the largest proportion of the mail communication of the country radiates and converges—the execution of their threat would entail consequences so serious that I feel constrained to inquire whether the Government in its management of the immense postal interests of the citizens in whose behalf it acts can be thus at the mercy of corporations or parties like those by whom this menace is offered; or, whether under the laws declaring all railroads post-roads, and making it the duty of the Postmaster-General to provide for the carriage of the mail on all post-roads, or under any other law or laws, the Government possess sufficient power, or can have recourse to suitable means, to protect the important interests intrusted to its custody and thus imperiled. Will you, therefore, be pleased at the earliest moment practicable to communicate to me your opinion upon the points hereinafter named, to wit:

First—If railroad companies refuse to carry over their roads the mails of the United States, and agents in charge thereof, for the compensation prescribed by law, has the Government, as represented by the Post-office Department, the right, and is it its duty to convey mails and agents in cars of its own over said roads?

Second—If railroad companies offer to carry mails as mere freight or baggage, and refuse to provide suitable postal cars, and to transport such agents or clerks as may be necessary to take charge of and distribute said mails, thereby endangering the safety and retarding the distribution and delivery thereof, is it the right and duty of the Government to provide and run upon such roads suitable cars for the due distribution and delivery of said mails?

Third—Is it not within the exclusive power of the department to interpret and enforce the law so far as to determine what is right and proper in the way of accommodations and safeguards for the dispatch, transportation, and distribution of the mails, and to require a compliance therewith on the part of railroad companies?

Fourth—Can the department make other or greater compensation to railroad companies than that prescribed in the act of Congress of March 3, 1873?

Fifth—In case the railroad companies or any of them shall refuse to provide and run postal cars on their roads as heretofore for the compensation prescribed by law, advise this department as to the extent and nature of its powers, under existing legislation, to provide against the delays, losses, and inconveniences resulting therefrom.

Sixth—Has Congress power, under the Constitution, to confer upon this department greater authority and control over the railroads of the country in connection with the postal service than that now possessed; and if so, state the extent and scope of the legislative powers in that direction?

The Railroad Presidents on the Situation.

A meeting of the Presidents of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Connecticut River Railroad Company, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company took place yesterday at the offices of the New-Haven Railroad Company, in Forty-second-street, to taken action with regard to the question of postal cars, and the appointment of the Senate Committee to investigate the matter. The proceedings were strictly private, but the result was the adoption of the following communication to be addressed to the Postmaster-General:

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1873.

Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your telegram of yesterday announcing to the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, that the Senate before adjourning instructed a special committee to sit during the recess to consider and report to the next Congress upon the postal relations of the railroad companies and the Government, has been submitted to us to-day.

Believing as we do that Congress intended to allow the Postmaster-General to make reasonable compensation to the railroad companies for mail service, and being fully assured that they will do so, but painfully sensible that this intention is not carried out in the new act, it is with great satisfaction that we are advised of this recent favorable action of the Senate, which we confidently expect will lead to a most thorough investigation of facts and an impartial determination of what constitutes a reasonable compensation. We shall immediately petition the Senate Committee to grant to the railroad companies an early hearing, and we respectfully ask that the Postmaster-General, or an authorized agent of his department, will be present thereat, if granted.

But actuated by the same desire to serve the public which has induced us to furnish and run postal cars for many years past, notwithstanding we have been denied any pay whatsoever for the service, we shall, until a sufficient time shall have elapsed to ascertain the views of this special committee, continue to run them, and therefore respectfully request that you will consider the notice which we gave you, under date of 27th January last, suspended for the present.

C. VANDERBILT, per W. H. V.,
N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co.
D. L. HARRIS,
President Connecticut River R. R. Co.
C. W. CHAPIN,
President Boston and Albany R. R. Co.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON,
President Pennsylvania R. R. Co., per Strickland Kneas, Assistant to the President.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co.
ISAAC HINCKLEY,
President P. W. and B. R. R. Co.

The President of the Erie Railroad Company, who was absent, was expected to be in attendance, and a committee was appointed to request his signature to this communication.

Fall of a Floor—A Boy Killed.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—This afternoon, while workmen were engaged in taking down a house on Fifth-street, near Plum, the second story floor fell down to the first floor. The workmen on the second story escaped unhurt, but a boy named Daniel Spellman, who was gathering kindling wood on the first floor, was instantly killed. The coroner's jury gave a verdict of accidental death.

THE WEATHER.

Heavy Rain-Fall in this State—Severe Storms in the South.

ALBANY, March 29.—A severe rain-storm has prevailed here all day, and large quantities of water have run from the hills down to the river, washing away the ice and raising the stream considerably.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 29.—A heavy south-east rain-storm has prevailed along the Hudson to-day. The ice between here and Newburg is broken up along the shore, and a boat is expected through from New-York on Monday. All the streams in the vicinity are rising, but as yet no damage has been done. The wind to-night is strong from the south-west, with showers.

SARATOGA, March 29.—It has commenced raining here, and there is every prospect of a break up, unless the weather grows colder. The snow through all this region, in the Adirondacks, about the source of the Hudson, and along its tributaries lies from two to four feet in depth. If a sudden thaw occurs a heavy freshet is likely to ensue, and it is now so late that a break-up cannot be long deferred.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—The *Sunday Press* has advices from Coxsackie of the giving way of a pond in that vicinity, and the flooding of a village; of a flood on the Mohawk River at Schenectady, and of threatened floods along the Central Railroad. In this vicinity the storm continues and the river is steadily rising.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30—1 A. M.—The *Sunday Press* give the following account of the storm: The icy banks of the river, which has been closed since the 11th of December last, are doomed, and ere many hours elapse must give way to an impetuous flood which is pouring in upon it. A rain-storm has prevailed almost unceasingly for the past twenty-four hours, at times in perfect torrents, coming down like a tropical shower. At this writing the water in the river is two feet higher than it was on Saturday morning, and it is steadily rising. The severe storm is wide in its range. From the West we learn that the storm is quite as heavy as it is here, and serious apprehensions are felt for several bridges along the line of the Central Railroad—one especially at Schenectady. A dispatch from our Coxsackie correspondent dated last evening says that a big pond near there burst its bounds, and the streets of the village were overflowed. The occupants of basements on Arch-street were obliged to flee from their homes at midnight, and wild scenes of confusion occurred. Poor families were fleeing about, seeking shelter with their little ones in their arms, from the pitiless rain. The water is over the dock at the foot of John-street. The Mohawk and Hudson Rivers broke way in part after midnight, and immense masses passed over the dam at Troy. The pressure which will follow this movement on the ice in front of the city, with the rapid rise of the water, promises to free the ice here almost any hour. Serious loss must follow this sudden and violent breaking up of the ice in the river. Merchants along the streets in the lower part of the city have gangs of men at work removing goods to places of safety.

CANTON, Miss., March 29.—A hurricane swept through this city last night. A large number of houses were destroyed, and several persons are reported killed. Two loaded railroad cars were lifted from the track, and one of them was badly wrecked.

JACKSON, Miss., March 29.—A terrific gale of wind visited Canton about 9 o'clock last night, completely demolishing a dozen of houses and damaging about thirty others. One colored man was killed, and a lady severely injured. A heavy freight car was blown a distance of twenty feet off the track. The Legislature to-day appointed a committee to visit the scene of the disaster, with a view to affording relief.

LATER.—The track of the hurricane was about one hundred yards wide. Fifty houses were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Only one life was lost, a negro woman. Fifteen persons were more or less injured, but none seriously.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.—A severe South-east gale prevailed here all day, with a heavy rain storm. Several houses were unroofed, and a number of trees and fences blown down.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.—Special dispatches to the Richmond papers, from nearly all parts of the State, report the storm of to-day as very general in the South. The gale has been accompanied by hail, snow, and rain. All the dispatches mention more or less damage to property. Barns were blown down, dwellings and fences damaged, telegraph wires down, &c.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—A heavy rain and strong easterly gale commenced here at 3 P. M. to-day, and still continues.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—High winds have prevailed all day, with occasional heavy showers. There was some damage to house tops, and large trees were uprooted in several parts of the city. The storm continues to-night.

The Storm in this City.

The rain which commenced falling yesterday about 4 A. M. did not assume a very decided character until the afternoon. About 1 P. M. the wind, which had been blowing from the north-east, shifted a few points, and immediately the deluge descended, which, driven by the strong blast then blowing, soon flooded the streets, and effectually cleaned them. A rush was made for the cars and stages; trucks and other conveyances were driven madly along by dripping drivers, and a general stampede took place. Hats were whirled along, pursued by the luckless owners, fortunate if the erratic stove-pipe was captured before it or its pursuer was crushed beneath the wheels of the rushing trucks. Umbrellas were of no account, silk, alpaca, and gunnico alike being knocked into an unrecognizable muddle by the fury of the hurricane. Miniature rivers rushed through the gutters and culverts, and in the lower streets—Washington, Greenwich, Canal, &c.—the water reached a depth of several inches. Though a great deal of inconvenience was experienced from the fury of the storm, no serious accident occurred, and an immense quantity of snow and slush was washed away. About 4 P. M. the wind veered round to the south-east, and the storm seemed to have spent its fury, though rain continued to fall up to a late hour. The usual ocean steamers proceeded on their outward voyages, but a number of sailing vessels and small craft were storm bound at Quarantine and in the Upper Bay. About 11 P. M. the wind, which had been blowing in fitful gusts, suddenly changed to the north-west and blew "great guns." On the Hudson the fury of the storm was felt, and, exposed to its force, the ferry-boats became unmanageable, and were driven about helplessly. The Secaucus, of the Hoboken line, was driven into collision with the pier at the other side, and had her bulwarks stove in, and was otherwise injured. The sea was so rough that passengers by the North River ferries had to hold on to the seats to save themselves from being dashed about, and an hour was about the usual time between each trip.

The storm on the East River was not so violent, but it was sufficient to cause a very unpleasant motion in the ferry-boats, the waves with their white caps resembling a mimic sea. No casualties or accidents of any consequence are reported to have occurred.

Damage to Shipping.

At 1 o'clock this morning, Capt. Mount, of the Seventh Precinct Police, reported to the Central Office that, at 11 o'clock last night, the ship Therese, belonging to Denham & Co., lying at Pier No. 39 East River, at the foot of Pike-street, broke from her moorings and collided with several other vessels lying in the slip. The crew of the pilot-boat Widgeon report that their boat has a hole stove in her hull. A barge, loaded with grain, an elevator, and several canal and pilot-boats, lying near by, were more or less damaged by being in contact with the drifting ship. The extent of the damage could not be ascertained, owing to the darkness and the lateness of the hour at which the accident occurred.

The Storm in Brooklyn.

At 4 P. M. three new three-story brick buildings, in course of erection, and nearly complete, on Butler-street, near Brooklyn-avenue, were converted into a pile of bricks and beams by the storm. The damage is about $6,000. They were owned by a Mrs. Meade, of New-York.

Yesterday morning, the new unfinished four-story brick buildings on Degraw-street, immediately above the Goodrich block, were reported as dangerous. At 2 P. M., two of the upper stories of one of them fell, crushing in the roof of Mr. Bartholomew Coneing's residence, at No. 749 Degraw-street. The loss on the fallen building, which is owned by Thomas Robbins, of New-York, is about $600, and it will take $300 to repair the house of Mr. Coneing.

The window of Jere. Johnson's office, No. 389 Fulton-street, was blown in yesterday afternoon. Loss $25.

Several signs and shutters were also blown down in various parts of the city.

Signal Office Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, March 30—1 A. M.—The storm centre that was Friday night over Lake Michigan, has moved eastward over Lake Huron and extended south-eastward. A second area of low barometer in the Middle Atlantic States, and is now apparently central in the western portion of New-England. The barometric depression over the very large central area of this storm is one of the lowest recorded in these latitudes. The pressure has risen during Saturday evening over the Middle and South Atlantic States. It has fallen decidedly in the Lower Missouri Valley. Easterly gales and high winds have been reported from the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, and northward to the St. Lawrence Valley. Brisk and high westerly winds, with clearing weather, prevail over the Middle States and lower lakes. Fresh winds and clear in the Southern States. Fresh southerly winds and rising temperature in the Missouri Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm centre move on Sunday north-eastward over Nova Scotia and the lower St. Lawrence; brisk westerly winds, with cloudy and clearing weather, prevail in New-England; fresh to brisk north-west winds, with clearing and clear weather, over the Middle States; clear weather and rising temperature in the South Atlantic States; the barometer fall throughout the Mississippi Valley, with increasing southerly winds.

Midnight reports have not yet been received from the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain stations, the lake region, Canada, New-York, and New-England. Cautionary signals continue at New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Woods Hole, Boston, and Portland, Maine. They will be displayed at the lake stations from and after April 1.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M., March 29, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 29.883 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., March 28, 30.380 inches; minimum at 1 P. M., March 29, 29.180 inches; range, 1.100 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 35.2°; maximum at 5 P. M., March 28, 53°; minimum at 11 A. M., March 24, 24°; range, 31°. Remarks—March 24, rain from 9½ P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water .01 inch; March 25, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water .10 inch; March 26, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 2½ P. M., amount of water .48 inch; March 29, rain from 4½ A. M. to 1 P. M., amount of water .12 inch; total amount of water for week .71 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week 1.858 miles.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 40°; 6 A. M., 42°; 9 A. M., 46°; 12 M., 50¾°; 3 P. M., 50¾°; 6 P. M., 44°; 9 P. M., 42°; 12 P. M., 40°; average temperature yesterday, 44¾°; average temperature for the week, 35¼°.

WASHINGTON.

The Farragut Prize Claims—Grave Charge Against an Officer of the Indian Bureau.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Yesterday, in the District Court, before Judge Humphreys, the case of the Farragut claims for prize money for the destruction of rebel vessels in forcing the passage to New-Orleans, of which the arbitrators a day or two ago filed their report awarding $268,000, was up, and Mr. Corwine, for the Navy Department, moved that the arbitrators file the evidence taken. Judge Humphreys overruled the motion, and Gen. Butler for the claimants, moved a decree on the award. To-day the hearing was resumed. Mr. Corwine filed exceptions to the arbitrators' report. These exceptions were not argued, but were overruled by Judge Humphreys. Mr. Corwine then renewed the motion to direct the arbitrators to send up the evidence on which their award was based. This motion was overruled by the Judge, and thereupon the counsel for the captors, &c., moved that the Court enter a decree confirming the award of the arbitrators, and ordering the payment of the money, which was done.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT.

Capt. D. F. Jookneck, of the Indian Office, was arrested to-day on a bench warrant issued by Judge Cartter, on the indictment in the United States Court for the Western District of North Carolina against several parties for conspiracy to defraud the Government by the alleged making of a false census of the Eastern Band of Cherokees. He was delivered into the hands of the marshal, and afterward gave bail for his appearance when wanted.

CASE OF SPONTANEOUS HYDROPHOBIA.

Richard Staples, who lately resumed his residence in Washington, was about four months ago attacked on the street in Chicago by a small dog, but as no wound was inflicted, he paid no attention to the matter till Wednesday last, when he showed unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia. The physicians not being able to find any wound, and accepting the statement of the patient that none was inflicted, came to the conclusion that this was a spontaneous case of hydrophobia. He suffered intensely until yesterday, when death came to his relief. The whole disease was a great derangement of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, and, after death, the body was covered with black spots, produced by the non-coagulation of the blood.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Commander E. T. Nichols has been ordered to duty as a member of the Retiring Board; Lieut.-Commander Silas Casey, to duty as Executive of the Navy Board held at Philadelphia; Lieut.-Commander John H. McFarland, detached from the receiving-ship New-Hampshire, and ordered as Executive of the Navy-yard at Norfolk; Medical Director Charles D. Maxwell, detached from special duty at Washington, and placed on waiting orders; Medical Inspector Thos. J. Turner, from duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, to special duty to attend officers at Washington; Surgeon Stein, from Pensacola Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY AND INTERNAL REVENUE STATEMENT.

Fractional currency received from the Printing Division for the week ending to-day	$516,000
Shipments	462,500
Shipments of notes	115,000
The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation	388,111,300
And for deposits of public moneys	15,710,000
Internal revenue receipts to-day	284,442
For the month	7,068,815
Fiscal year to date	85,570,730
National bank notes outstanding this date	343,889,099

LOCKS FOR TRANSPORTATION CARS.

The Treasury Department has postponed the examination of locks for transportation cars, &c., until May 1.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $2,818,237 09; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $27,885,000; coin, $68,317,279; coin certificates, $23,748,500; legal tenders, $358,595,946.

FRAUDS ON THE INDIANS.

Mr. William H. Clagett, late Delegate from Montana, has been appointed special counsel of the General Government to investigate alleged frauds against the Indians in Montana Territory.

A Missing Horse-Dealer.

About nine weeks ago Mr. Henry Rambo, a horse-dealer residing at Reading, Penn., left home, to transact business in this City, and on his arrival stopped at his usual quarters, the Compton House, Twenty-third-street, where he was seen by horse dealers, who shortly afterward passed through Reading, on their way to the West. Rambo wrote home soon after reaching New-York, and reported his success in business; and it was afterward made known to his friends that he had disposed of his stock for $2,500. Since then nothing has been heard of him, and it is thought he has been robbed and murdered in this City.

CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD

The University Boat-Race—Cambridge the Victor by Three Lengths—Time, 20 Minutes, 30 Seconds.

LONDON, March 29.—The race between the Oxford and Cambridge boat crews took place this afternoon on the River Thames. As is usually the case on such occasions, there was great excitement in London, and business was almost entirely neglected.

People left the city in great crowds at an early hour in order to secure eligible positions on the banks of the river from which to view the contest. A dense fog prevailed early in the morning.

The betting was at first entirely in favor of Cambridge, and so strong was the impression that the Cantabs would win that two to one was offered on them. Suddenly, however, Oxford became the favorite, a rumor having gained currency that the Cambridge crew had been overworked, and that some of them were sick, which proved to be entirely without foundation.

About 1 o'clock the fog cleared away and the weather became warm and delightful, the sun shining with great brilliancy. Both shores of the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, became lined with spectators, and the bridges were packed with dense masses of people. Shortly before 2 o'clock the Thames Conservancy, Press and police boats arrived at Putney, and the river was cleared for the race. The colors of the respective crews, light and dark blue, were displayed on all sides, in the shape of flags, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, and rosettes. It was noticed that the Oxford crew took their usual practice during the morning, but the Cantabs did not show, which probably led to the rumor of some of them being sick.

Soon after 2 o'clock the boats got into position, and the start was effected at 2:31. Cambridge took the lead immediately at a very rapid stroke, and were a fair distance ahead of their competitors to Bishop's Creek, three furlongs from the starting point. Here the Oxfords spurted vigorously and drew up, passing the Cantabs at the soap-works, a mile and four furlongs from the Aqueduct Bridge. The steady stroke of the Cantabs soon after began to tell on their opponents, and in a few moments Cambridge had resumed the lead.

The race was practically over at Corney Reach, Cambridge thereafter maintaining the lead and winning easily by three lengths.

The race was over the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and two furlongs.

The Oxford crew rowed from thirty-nine to forty-three strokes per minute, and the Cantabs from thirty-eight to forty-two strokes. The time of the race was twenty minutes and thirty-five seconds.

The crowd assembled to witness the contest is believed to have been the largest ever congregated on a similar occasion. Among the distinguished persons present was the Prince of Wales, who, with his children, occupied a place on the umpire's boat.

THE INDIANS.

Another Conference of the Modocs with Gen. Canby.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—On Wednesday, Bogus Charley, Boston Charley, Mary, Captain Jack's sister, and Wild Girl, came out of the lava bed to Van Bremer's ranche, to have a private conference with Gen. Canby and Rev. Mr. Thomas. The troops are impatient at the delay, and want a chance to fight. The opinion prevails that the Modocs will get any terms they want. The Lost River Camp has been moved to a point near the lava beds.

The Apaches Uneasy—Where They Procure Their Arms.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Advices from Arizona state that the Reservation Apaches are uneasy and dissatisfied. Much sickness prevails among them. It is reported the Apaches are better supplied with fire-arms than ever before. It is generally thought they procure their arms from traders in New-Mexico.

The Indians of Wyoming Territory in Camp.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following has been received here:

RED CLOUD AGENCY,
WYOMING TERRITORY, March 26, 1873.

SIR: I would respectfully inform the department that Lone Antelope, one of the hostile chiefs of the Minheconyous band of Sioux, with seventy-five lodges, is reported to have just gone in camp on the White River, with the Sioux of this agency; also, that Sitting Bull, No Neck, and Four Horns, chiefs of the Uncpapa band of hostile Sioux, are in camp at Bear Butt, four days' march from here, on their way to this place. Sitting Bull and his party remained there to hear from these Indians. I have sent them tobacco and clothes, asking them to come in, and assuring them of the good will of the Government. It seems advisable that steps should be taken to secure the friendship of these people, considering their importance in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Very respectfully, J. W. DANIELS,
United States Indian Agent.

To the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Twenty Freight Cars and Contents Burned.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—An evening paper gives the following account of a collision on the Northern Central Railroad, attended with serious loss of merchandise, &c.: "The southern bound passenger-train on the Northern Central Railroad, due here at nine o'clock this morning, arrived one hour behind time, owing to detention by a serious collision, which occurred between eight and nine o'clock last night at Liverpool station, about 28 miles above Harrisburg, Penn., where the road makes a sharp curve among the mountains. Two freight-trains met at this point on the same track, when a fearful collision took place. Both engines were shattered, and the cars came crushing into one another in a general wreck. The fire in the furnaces of the engines scattered and was quickly communicated to the ruins, and very soon some twenty cars, with their contents, including spirits and other combustible merchandise, were wrapped in flames and consumed. A fireman belonging to Duncannon, Penn., and another man, names unknown, were burned."

Two Fatal Accidents on the Central Railroad.

UTICA, N. Y., March 29.—Joseph Relyea, of Schenectady, a brakeman on the Central Railroad, was thrown from a train here this evening, in consequence of a misplaced switch, and was killed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 29.—Geo. Matthews, a coal-wagon driver, while attempting to stop his horse from running away, this morning, was knocked down and killed.

This morning John Rummel was struck by a Central Railroad locomotive, at the Hudson-street crossing, and badly injured.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Braintree, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—George W. Abbott, the proprietor of the Randolph Express, was accidentally thrown from the train at Braintree, yesterday afternoon, and one of the cars passing over him, caused his death in a few hours. He leaves a wife and three children.

Tobacco Production.

Kentucky produced in the year 1872, according to the State Auditor's report, 97,307,261 pounds of tobacco, 30,236,378 short of the product for 1871. The largest increase is reported in Pendleton County, the product being 2,694,720, an increase of 855,770. The next largest, Owen County, showing a product of 2,340,700, and an increase over 1871 of 239,500. Davies County exhibits the largest product, 6,665,855—1,145,086 less than 1871. Henderson County, the next largest, produced 5,264,460—2,012,119 less than in 1871.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

"BRING ME WORD HOW TALL SHE IS."

Twelfth Night; or, What You Will.

"How tall is your Rosalind?"
"*Just as high as my heart.*"
As You Like It.

I.
Within a garden shade,
A garden sweet and dim,
Two happy children played
Together; he was made
For God, and she for him.

II.
Beyond the garden's shade,
In deserts drear and dim,
Two outcast children strayed
Together, he betrayed
By her, and she by him.

III.
Together, girl and boy,
They wandered ne'er apart;
Each wrought to each annoy,
Yet each knew never joy
Save in the other's heart.

IV.
By her so oft deceived;
By him so sore oppress'd;
They each the other grieved,
Yet each of each was best
Beloved, and still caressed.

V.
And she was in his sight
Found fairest, still his prize,
His constant chief delight;
She raised to him her eyes
That led her not aright.

VI.
And ever by his side
A patient huntress ran
Through forests dark and wide,
And still the woman's pride
And glory was the Man.

VII.
When her he would despise,
She kept him captive bound;
Forbidding her to rise,
By many cords and ties,
She held him to the ground.

VIII.
At length in stature grown,
He stands erect and free;
Yet stands he not alone,
For his beloved would be
Like him she loveth wise, like him she loveth free.

IX.
So wins she her desire,
Yet stand they not apart;
For as she doth aspire
He grows, nor stands she higher
Than her Beloved's heart.

DORA GREENWELL.

THE SECRET SOCIETY.

I was once a commercial traveler for a large London firm, trading between London and Russia—consequently I passed a considerable time in the latter country, chiefly in St. Petersburg. I have still many friends there, and speak the language as well as my own.

I became attached by degrees to the place, though, I must confess, at first I disliked it. Perhaps it was because it wasn't home, or perhaps because I had no real friend there. To tell the truth, I shrank from making one, as I knew before I had been many weeks in the country that every other man was a spy, and you might sit down and crack a bottle of wine with one whom you thought the jolliest fellow you had ever met, and next day be marched to prison, with your bosom friend of yesterday brought up as evidence against you, when, should the charge be proved and pronounced treason, (arising from something you may have thoughtlessly said about Russia,) you might be sent to learn silence and wisdom for three months in a dark cell.

I had been warned of this, and never encouraged intimacy with any one. I was beginning to get sick of it all, and seriously thought of going home to England to seek other employers, when an event happened which changed all the current of my life.

It was the beginning of May, and getting very warm in St. Petersburg; so, after my day's work was over, I went down to the bathing-place, where in the hot weather I was accustomed to spend many hours. To-day I was not the only one there, as often happened; there was a young light-haired Russian enjoying himself in the limpid stream. It wasn't very long before I was following his example, and in twenty minutes I was out again, drying myself and watching the gambols of this young fellow.

"He must be tolerably fond of bathing," I said to myself, "to stay in that ice-bath so long;" for he was in it when I arrived, and how long he had been there before, of course I could not say.

I turned away to dress, and had put on my trowsers and shirt, when I looked round to see if he was out yet or performing any strange antic; but he was no longer to be seen. I looked for his clothes, which were still there, but no signs of the bather. Good heavens! what was that? A hand surely! yes! and now another, and a head! and a murmured scream for help! To jump in, just as I stood, half dressed, and haul him on land was the work of an instant. He was perfectly unconscious, and, till I felt his heart gently beating, I thought him dead; after, with much labor, rubbing, chafing, and administering brandy, which I providentially had with me, I got him into a hackney carriage, and, learning his address from a card in his pocket, had him driven to his home.

I shall never forget the scene when, the cabman and myself helping the poor half-drowned fellow from the cab, the hall door opened, and his widowed mother and only sister came shrieking down the garden to the gate, fancying we were bringing his corpse.

In a few hours he was conscious and on the way to recovery. In the meantime the good people had insisted on my going to bed, and had ordered their man-servant to rub me well with brandy and swathe me in hot blankets. I pooh-pooh'd it at first, but this was before the excitement of the affair had worn off; and as soon as I got thoroughly warmed through by the stiff jorum of boiling brandy and water, which made me feel most deliciously drowsy, I thought I should do the wise and proper thing in accepting their kind offers.

Some time in the evening I awoke and found a complete set of clothing laid out for me; so, feeling as right as a trivet, I jumped up and dressed. Being dressed, I went out to inquire how the patient was getting on; and, as I opened my door, the one vis-a-vis opened also, and the mother came forward with both hands outstretched.

"Now you are yourself again, let me give you a mother's blessing for having saved her only son;" and with these words she raised her hands, and, placing them on my bowed head, exclaimed, "May God bless you and reward you for the great good you have done, and may all my household lay down their lives at any time to render you a service."

She then kissed me once on the forehead and twice on the chin, in Russian style, and added, "And now come to see Peter; he is doing charmingly, and cannot rest until he thanks his preserver."

We entered the room, and there, lying in bed, was the light-haired youth, looking more like what I first saw in the water than the corpse-like body I had dragged out, with its flaxen hair clinging tightly to the face. Beside him sat the most beautiful girl I had ever seen. I couldn't stop the blessings and thanks they all showered on my head—so let them have their say, and make a fool of me to the top of their bent.

The end of it was that I was persuaded to give up my lodgings and live with them; the very natural consequence being that I fell in love with Catrina, the lovely daughter, and (what was not so natural a consequence) she with me. I never spent such happy days as I did in that quiet, peaceful new home of mine. The widow loved me as a son; Peter was a brother who could never find anything sufficient to show his friendship for me; and Catrina—ah! that was the sweetest of all! Catrina not only loved, but ere long accepted me as her affianced husband.

Alas! it was destined by Providence that my happiness was not to last, and as I pondered over it afterward, I thought it stood to reason that such bliss was too perfect and too sweet to be permanent.

The blow fell upon me about three weeks after the accident happened—in fact, I received two blows together.

One was a letter from my sister to say my my mother was dangerously ill, and that if I wanted to see her alive I must return at once to England. The other was from my employers, saying that, as the firm had experienced severe losses in the Colonies, my services would no longer be required. Phew! What was to be done? I showed Catrina both letters, and asked her advice.

"Go home directly," she said.

"Will you come with me, Catrina?"

"No," she replied; "I cannot leave my mother."

I had two most miserable days talking and arranging about my departure. Peter had obtained a berth for me, and it was agreed that on my return I should marry Catrina, and settle down in Russia for life.

The next day I was en route for England. I found my mother very ill with rheumatic fever—but not in danger. Of course it was not very long before both she and my sister knew of my attachment to Catrina, and, although they didn't like the idea of my marrying a foreigner, yet when I interpreted her sweet letters to them, they had to admit that she seemed most ardently attached to me.

My mother got rapidly better, and in August was recommended to go to Homburg, and take the mineral baths and drink the waters, and she insisted on my accompanying her. We arrived after a hot and dusty two days' journey. I secured excellent rooms in a charming little villa on the *Unter Promenade*, which, to my mind, is by far the healthiest locality at Homburg. The place was very crowded. All sorts of swells and big-wigs, from royal highnesses to sucking barristers, were there. The play, too, was enormous.

I enjoyed myself very much at Homburg. I met a great number of Russians whom I had known in their own country, and it was a great treat to me to speak the language again; it reminded me so much of Catrina and my Russian home. There was one gentleman I took a great fancy to—a man called Scholvolski, a commercial traveler like myself. He seemed to have taken an equal fancy to me, and was always asking me to dine with him at the restaurant. Sometimes a friend of his dined with us—a man I disliked, why I knew not, unless it was that his expression was diabolical, sensual, cruel, and pitiless. I told my friend Scholvolski one day that I wouldn't join him again if he asked his friend. To which he replied, laughingly, "Oh, he's not a bad fellow, only his face is so much against him."

If I had been in Russia I should not have acted as incautiously as I did. In the first place, I should not have encouraged the intimacy of Scholvolski, and in the second, I should not have opened my lips and spoken so freely of Russia before his friend—I should have set him down at once for a deadly spy. But here in Europe I could afford to laugh at all such ideas, and put the thought of spies, midnight arrests, the knout, and all such barbarities out of my head, and give my opinion as loud and as long as I chose about Russia and her customs. This I did very frequently—more especially as I was constantly led on to do so by my friend Scholvolski.

I had been about a month at Homburg, my mother was wonderfully improved, and very anxious to get back home, when a most curious circumstance happened to me. I had not received a letter from Catrina for more than three weeks, and was getting uneasy. I was quite willing to return home, being impatient to ascertain if any letters had arrived from Russia, and had been forwarded and lost. I wrote a long, loving letter to Catrina, telling her I had missed her usual weekly dispatch, informing her also of my mother's convalescence, and of my impatient desire to get back to Russia and make her my wife with as little delay as possible.

We settled to leave Homburg the following day, and I went to post my letter and bid adieu to my friends. Coming out of the post-office, on the bottom step I saw something glittering in the sun. I picked it up—it was the prettiest little ornament I ever saw. A scarf-pin, evidently made to fasten like a brooch, about the size of a shilling; and round it some cabalistic figures inclosed within a garter; two letters interwoven in the centre on red and blue enamel—the letters being in brilliants; a blue enamel 7 at the top, and the letter K hanging from the bottom in plain gold.

I thought the best way to find its owner was to wear it myself; so I stuck it in the left lappel of my coat, and on my black coat it glistened famously. I looked next morning among the list of things lost, in the glass case in the vestibule of the Kursaal; but no notice was up yet. "Well," I thought, "I'll give it till to-morrow, and then I'll hand it to the Commissaire of Police."

In looking for Scholvolski I met his obnoxious friend, who glared in a frightful way at the jewel in my coat, which made me say, in fun, "How do you like the order I have received?"

"Did you receive that?" he asked, apparently unable to keep his eyes off it.

"Why shouldn't I?" I answered laughing.

He turned on his heel, and left me suddenly.

At last, seated at the roulette-table, I found Scholvolski. I touched him on the shoulder, and asked, "What luck?"

"Ah, my dear friend!" he answered, "the same—always bad. How are you? But what! what!" and he too stared with all his might at my order, and seemed to turn pale.

"Well," I thought, "this must be something remarkably interesting. Do they take me for a king in disguise; or do they think I've stolen the decoration? At any rate, I won't tell them until I find out what they mean."

"Come away quickly," said Scholvolski, taking my arm and leading me on to the terrace, where we sat down at a table, and had some coffee. All this time he never took his eyes off my decoration.

At last I said, "Well, my friend, how do you like my new order, eh? I flatter myself this is rather better than your dirty little bit of green and orange ribbon."

"Have you had it long?" he asked, seriously.

"No," I replied, "not very long. Why?"

"Oh, nothing; only I thought"—

And hearing a whistle in the grounds below, he jumped up, and, without saying a word, rushed down the steps. In a minute or two I saw him emerge from some trees with his horrid friend. They were both talking most vehemently, and gesticulating like two mad Frenchmen.

"Holloa!" I thought; "that whistle sounded like a signal. I'll try and imitate it, and see if it brings him back;" and as well as I could, I gave it—two high notes, then two low, and one very shrill. I seemed to have hit it rather smartly, for both jumped as if shot, and looked up to the place whence the whistle proceeded. My friend Scholvolski rushed to me and said,

"Did you whistle then?"

"Yes," I replied. "Is it such a wonderful thing to be able to imitate a whistle? My dear friend, it's an Englishman's solace and delight. We whistle all day long."

"Ah!" he muttered, "an Englishman? True; but half Russian."

Saying which, he rejoined his companion, and they appeared more frantic than ever. From their looks in my direction, I was evidently the theme of their conversation. "Well," I thought, "I'm not sorry to be going to-morrow. I'm getting tired of Homburg and of Scholvolski; he's too much with that brute."

He came up to me soon, and I began to bid him my adieux.

"Oh, come and dine with me—quite alone, I assure you; this is our last night."

In vain I pleaded packing.

"Bah!" said he; "you have a good hour before dinner."

It was of no use; he would take no excuse; and when I said, "All right," a curious look came over his face. I didn't understand it then—I did some hours after.

We had a most sumptuous dinner—by far the best he had ever given me. He drank very deeply, and I am ashamed to say I did the same—a thing I am not given to at all; but whether it was the hot night, the hot room, or the excellence of the wine, (it was the best Johannisberg, two napoleons the bottle,) I know not; all I remember is, we rose late, having had great arguments about Russian politics, secret societies, and other things connected with his country; and I felt anything but firm on my legs.

"I'll see you home, old fellow," he said, taking my arm and leading me out. "*Allons* for home, sweet home! You've got your order all right, havn't you?" he shouted in my ear; and glaring down on it, his face, to my distempered vision, appeared to have turned yellow.

"Oh, yes, I've got it safe enough," I laughingly answered. "I'm not going to lose such a treasure as that."

"No, mind you don't," he shouted again, and looked yellower than ever.

By this time we had passed through the vestibule, and he hailed a carriage off the stand.

"Get in," he said, quite roughly.

"No, thanks," I replied. "I prefer the fresh air, and will walk home; so good night, and good-by."

"Oh, do just drive with me as far as my lodgings; and we'll walk back to your house together," he pleaded, in his old, kind, gentle way; and, as it was our last night together, I thought I'd humor him, so I got into the cab. He gave some directions in a low tone to the cabman, and off we drove in the opposite direction to my home. Two or three times I asked my companion where on earth we were going to; but he sat silent, puffing a cigar, and looking very serious; and seeing we were in the country, I could not stand it any longer, so I leant out of the cab and asked the coachman where he was driving. I did not catch his answer, for at this moment we pulled up at a solitary, and apparently uninhabited house.

"Here we are. Jump out," said Scholvolski.

The cab drove off rapidly toward Homburg.

"What house is this?" I inquired.

"My lodging," he replied, "at the same time giving the peculiar whistle I had heard that afternoon in the gardens.

As he finished speaking, a small panel in the upper portion of the door opened; whereupon Scholvolski said two or three sharp words which I did not catch, and the noise of unlocking and unbarring the door immediately followed.

"Enter," said my friend.

I had half a mind to turn sharp round, and make a bolt for Homburg. How I wished I had done so before many minutes had elapsed! Scholvolski, following close behind me, gave me a push away from the door, near to which I was lingering, and at the same instant it shut with a tremendous bang. The janitor, who I now saw by his lamp was a gigantic, ugly Russian, barred it carefully, and then, turning round, thrust his lamp full in my face, and, pointing to my order, said, with a hoarse laugh, "Welcome!"

"Come on," shouted Scholvolski, from the end of the dark passage. "Bring the light, and show us in."

"All right," answered James; and he followed till we came to where Scholvolski was waiting. Then, throwing open a door, he said something in a low voice, at the same time my friend gave me another awful push that sent me flying into the room; so that, to save myself from falling, I clutched the back of a chair, and so steadied myself, and recovered my senses. I was in a large, long room, brilliantly lighted, with a table running nearly the whole length, round which were seated about thirty men, all smoking cigarettes. A man who was sitting at the head of the table got up, and said, "Gentlemen, welcome."

To my horror, this man, who seemed the President of the party, was Scholvolski's friend, whom I so much disliked.

Just then Scholvolski touched me on the arm, and asked, "How do you like their orders?"

I glanced in the direction he indicated, and saw that every man had on his breast a facsimile of the jewel I wore.

"Ah! ha!" I thought; "now I shall find out all about it."

During this time I had been standing in the centre of the room, with Scholvolski near me.

He now said, "Won't you take a seat, and join in the conversation?"

"No, thank you," I replied, feigning coolness. "As it is so late, I must be off; but, tell me, before I go, who are these gentlemen, and what is the meaning of the order they each wear?"

"You'll soon know," he answered; and, advancing to the table, said, in a loud tone, "Mr. President, and gentlemen, this man has asked me to explain who you are, and the meaning of the order (although he himself wears one) on your breasts. What answer shall I give him?"

Whereupon the President rose, and said, "Gentlemen, what do you say to trying the traitor now?"

The men round the table silently nodded their heads.

"Good," rejoined the President. "Let the trial begin."

"What does this mean?" I asked of my friend. "Are they rehearsing a scene from a play? At all events, I'm sorry I can't stay to see the fun. So, if you won't come, I must find my way home alone. So good night. Gentlemen, I have the honor to wish you a very good evening."

With a polite bow, I turned to the door, and tried to open it; but there was no handle, and I pushed in vain.

Scholvolski came up to me. "You can't leave yet; these gentlemen have a few questions to ask you; so come and sit down quietly, and answer them, or ——"

"Or what?" I asked, indignantly. "Is this some trap you have led me into? You had better take care. Remember, you are not in Russia."

"Not much difference, though, in this room."

"That we shall see," I said; and rushing to the door, began hammering at it and shouting at the top of my voice. The whole party smiled at my efforts, which made me more furious; and I redoubled my knocking and calls for help. All at once it opened with a burst that nearly knocked me backward, and the huge janitor entered. I rushed at the closing door; but he was too quick for me. It was shut again in an instant; and he stood with his back against it.

"Put him in the chair," said the President to this big brute.

"All right, master," was his reply, and, walking to a cupboard, he brought out a sort of arm-chair with straps and ropes, which he placed in the centre of the room, and then beckoned me to sit in it.

"No!" I exclaimed, "I'm not going to be put tamely in that chair;" and I caught up the one I had been leaning against, determined to hold my own. "What is it you want of me? Is it to rob me? Because, if so, I will quietly give you everything I have; but if you think you are going to play any tricks, you are very much mistaken; for the first man who approaches me I'll brain!"

I had hardly concluded when the big porter threw himself heavily upon me, and, with the assistance of two or three more, I was placed in the chair and bound down so securely as to be unable to move hand or foot. My tongue was free, though; and, most foolishly, I commenced cries for help. In a couple of seconds I was gagged, and then I was indeed helpless.

"Now," said the President, "let us get on quickly. Come, Scholvolski, your evidence."

And, to my astonishment, this man, whom I had thought my friend, took out a small pocket-book, and from it read all the conversations we had had together, the opinions I had expressed to him on secret societies in particular, winding up by telling them how I had displayed to him my new order, and how I had also shown my knowledge of their private whistle.

As he sat down, seemingly perfectly satisfied with what he had done, I was well aware that I was trapped in the den of a Russian secret society which bore me some terrible grudge—whether for having spoken so openly and scoffingly of it, or for wearing the wretched order I had found. How I cursed it and my ill-luck in picking it up!

One after another of the men seated at the table, and to whom I had at times spoken, got up, and repeated all that I had said to them, and generally a good deal more.

When all had had their say, the President rose, and said: "Gentlemen and brothers, this traitor has to be tried by you on the following charges: First, for having (knowing us all to belong to this society,) taken every opportunity of maligning and ridiculing it; secondly, for having, by some means unknown to us as yet—but which we will presently get from him—worn our secret order publicly and ostentatiously, and probably explained to everybody he knows its mysterious meaning.

"You have heard the evidence, gentlemen. How say you, guilty or not guilty?"

Without a word being spoken, every man held up his hand.

"Guilty on both charges," added the President. "And now your sentence."

Again silently they all raised their hands.

"Death!" said the President. "Gentlemen and brothers, in your verdict and sentence I fully concur."

I had nearly fainted as he uttered these last words, and I think I should have done so, but that the porter undid the gag; and the President, rising, addressed me thus: "Prisoner and traitor, you have heard the charges, evidence, verdict, and sentence; have you anything to say why it should not be carried out?"

I nerved myself, and, as boldly as I could, spoke the following words: "Russians, most of you—particularly one"—(and I looked hard at Scholvolski, who dropped his eyes,) "have professed friendship for me; and yet now you want to kill me. Why is this? What have I done? You say I have talked about your secret societies. Well, so does every other man you meet; and in Europe everybody says what he thinks. You assert that I have worn your order, knowing it to be the order of your society. This I emphatically deny, as I only picked it up in the streets a few minutes before I met that man," (pointing to the President,) for oddly enough, I had never heard his name.

As I uttered the words "picked it up," there was a smile of derision; they evidently did not believe me. How was I to prove my words? No one had been near me when I found it.

"Is that all you have to say?" asked the President; "because that goes for nothing."

"Let me warn you," I hotly answered. "You are not in Russia, where you can get rid quietly of any obnoxious person, but in Europe; and you'll find yourselves with ropes around your necks if you dare to lay violent hands on me."

"Ho! ho!" laughed the brutal President. "How clumsy you must think us! Why, you don't suppose that we shall leave your carcass in the streets? But, enough of this. To business—"

"One minute, Frushinkoff," said Scholvolski.

"Hush! hush! How could you be so imprudent?—before that man, too!"

"Pardon me; it slipped out," rejoined Scholvolski: "but I don't think he will ever repeat it."

While this by-talk had been going on between them, I had been racking my brain to try and remember where I had heard the name of Frushinkoff: when all at once I recollected he was the man who had been at the head of a conspiracy to assassinate the Czar, and was known to be the most cruel, unscrupulous devil in the world. Now I no longer wondered why I had so instinctively mistrusted him; and it was in his merciless hands my life was placed!

"One minute," resumed Scholvolski, having, apparently, appeased the President. "I suppose, as usual, we keep a memento?"

"Certainly," replied the President, and nodded to the porter, who went to the cupboard, and produced a long flat box, which he placed on the table.

"How many will his make?" asked Scholvolski.

"Let's see," said the President, and with a small gold key attached to his watch-chain he unlocked the box. How he glared at the contents! "His will be the ninth!" said the President.

"Pass it round," asked Scholvolski, who was close to me; and when it was put down in front of him my curiosity tempted me to look within it too. Heavens! what did I see? A row of mortal thumbs!

I shut my eyes at the horrid sight, and I felt my blood run cold on hearing Scholvolski say, with a laugh, "Karl, you will have to enlarge this space; our friend's thumb here" (and he touched my thumb, which lay outstretched, my arm being bound to the arm of the chair) "is very large."

"The night is half over," said the President, "and we've lots to do before dawn; so come, Karl, the hatchet; and, Scholvolski, you write the card to attach to it, as a memoir of to-night's good work."

Great God! my thumb too large for the space! the hatchet! What does it all mean? I knew I had to die, but not be tortured to death; not to have my limbs hacked off before my eyes. The thought was too fearful.

Although I was nearly unconscious, half dead with fright, I have a dim recollection of seeing the huge porter come up to me with a short hatchet in his hand, and unbind my forearm, laying it in a sort of iron groove which he fitted on the arm of the chair; then binding it down again on this, and separating my thump from the other fingers, by covering them with a sheet of lead, which fitted down tightly to the chair. For the life of me, I couldn't resist the temptation to look at the diabolical machine. I found what I have described above, and also—oh, horror!—my thumb lay on a massive piece of lead, much cut about, and stained bright red!

I now nerved myself for one final dash for liberty and life. "If I could only get free from the chair and get hold of that hatchet, I'd back myself to get out—if—" A desperate shake, plunge, and wriggle. No use; the giant was down upon me like an avalanche. I made one more futile attempt at shouting, but was instantly gagged.

When I was fixed, the President said, "Gentlemen and brothers, all is prepared; is it your wish that the traitor should lose his right thumb?"

They all silently raised their hands.

The President—"Good, it is. Is it also your wish that the thumb shall be put in the box and kept as a warning to us all?"

Again they all silently raised their hands.

The President—"It is; and finally, gentlemen, shall he die by our usual method, or have you any fresh suggestions?"

They shook their heads.

"As usual, then," said the President, adding, "Are you ready, Karl?"

"Yes, master."

"Then, at the word 'three,' off with it."

Unclosing my eyes for an instant, I found the huge brute standing gloating over me, with his left hand on my right wrist, as it were to steady himself, and the hatchet upraised in the right.

"One!" the President uttered, in a sharp voice.

"Two!"

"Three!"

* * * * *

"Where am I? Who are these people standing around my bed?"

"Well, old fellow, how do you feel, eh?"

"Peter! no, it can't be!"

"He's just awake, mamma."

"Surely that's my sister Julia's voice!"

"Oh, I'm so glad, the dear boy!"

"And that's my mother's."

In moving, such a pain shot through my right arm that I shrieked. Ah! now I remember. It was no dream, then, after all, but a stern reality. My thumb? Yes, it was missing; and my hand and arm were bound up. But why didn't they kill me? I must get them to tell me. But how came Peter here? Oh, how feeble my voice was!

"Hush!" they all said; "to-morrow."

To-morrow came, and still they said to-morrow; and so, many morrows came and went. At last, after about seven to-morrows, they all assembled round my bed, and kissed me, and asked me how I felt.

"May I talk now?" I asked, eagerly.

"Yes," they answered, "for you are saved."

"Saved!" I exclaimed; "has it been so bad as that?"

They silently nodded their heads, looking very serious.

"For God's sake, don't do that!" I exclaimed, for it reminded me of that night, and of those silent men.

"Now, Peter, sit down by his bedside, and tell him quietly how you saved his life," said my mother.

"You saved my life, Peter?"

"Yes, my dear friend; even as you once saved mine. I have never forgotten it, and at last I found an opportunity of returning the compliment. You know, of course, that nearly every Russian belongs to some secret society—I among others. We have our signs, signals, and private orders, which, of course, we only wear *entre nous*. Now for my share in this wretched business.

"Some weeks ago my firm ordered me to England. My sister was always pining to be there, and my mother was wretched at the thought of separation from me, who had never been away from her before. So we agreed to go to your country, and take you by surprise; and that is the reason you have not heard from us for some time."

"Is Catrina here, then?" I demanded, excitedly.

"Hush! yes; the Doctor wouldn't let you see her before. This afternoon, if you are quiet, you may. But to resume, I went to your house in the country and found you were in Homburg; and as I had still a week or two before I began work, I thought I would bring my mother and Catrina over here with me. Ah, dear me, how unlucky it was I came!"

"Why?"

"If I hadn't come, you would never have picked up that order. If you hadn't picked up that order, you would not have gone through that awful night. And if you hadn't picked up that order, you would have a thumb on your right hand now."

"But how did your coming do all this?"

"Because," he answered, slowly, "that order you picked up I dropped."

"You!"

"Yes. See here it is," and unbuttoning his waistcoat, he showed me the unlucky ornament.

"Put it away, for heaven's sake," I cried, "it makes my arm ache so!"

"Pardon me, my friend, but I want you to know everything. Now, to conclude, and tell you how I came to be lucky enough to save you.

"On the afternoon we arrived I went off to the post-office to ask for letters. It was there I must have lost this. After dinner I started to ascertain if you were still at the Kursaal. Thinking I might meet some of my secret friends, I looked to see if the order was safe, and, found, to my dismay, it was gone! As I walked up to the Kursaal, I carefully looked on the ground which, by the light of the extraordinarily brilliant moon, I could distinguish distinctly. I saw it nowhere. At the post-office I looked carefully, especially on the steps, when an official asked me what I had dropped. I told him a small jewel; he then said he had seen an English gentleman pick it up and fasten it in his coat. Then I *was* frightened, for if any of my society were to see it in his coat, it would cost him his life, I knew; so I tore all round the Kursaal, which was shutting up, but could find no trace of any one with the order, nor of you. I wandered about long after the rooms were closed; and at last was going home very disconsolately, when I met a man hurrying along in the opposite direction, and in whom I recognized a Russian friend, a member of my society. We chatted for some minutes, when, looking at his watch, he told me he must hurry, or he should miss the fun.

"'What fun?' I asked.

"'Oh, some Englishman, or half Russian, half English, has got hold of some of our private signals, knows all about our society, and this very afternoon has been publicly wearing our order; how he got it no one can say. He has been gulled into attending the meeting, and is to be tried to-night. I'm off to see what Frushinkoff and Scholvolski intend to do with him.'

"Off we both started, called a carriage, and arrived shortly after at the awful house. The door-keeper wouldn't admit me at first because I couldn't show my order; but, luckily, my friend was a very important member of the society, and became guarantee for me.

"We entered the room and were recognized directly, and every one began to tell us what the culprit had done.

"'But the fool has fainted, and we want him to come to, that we may finish him,' said Frushinkoff to me.

"'Let me see him,' I said; 'I know a little about medicine, and perhaps can succeed.'

"They made way for me, and I stood beside the fainting man. Oh, my friend, what an awful shock! for it was you, my dear, good brother. It was you who had picked up the order I dropped, and had suffered such agony for my carelessness.

"I immediately protested against their treatment. I told them it was my order which I had lost; and I referred them to the witness I had met with in the official.

"Well, after immense trouble, and on my going security for you with my life, they eventually allowed me to take you away.

"There, that's all; and now you must get well again as quickly as possible."

"How lucky you came in time," was all I could murmur.

Just then my mother and sister came in, and seeing my wistful glance at the door, Julia smiled and called for Catrina.

She came. How lovely she looked, and how I doated on her!

My story is done. We all returned to England the moment I was well enough. Peter took a small house for his mother and Catrina, close to ours, and we were very happy. In a month or two I married Catrina, and Peter Julia.

I got a good berth with fresh employers, and, having an affectionate wife, am very happy, except when I meet a Russian, and then my arm aches, and my left thumb tingles.—*London Society.*

WAS LORD LYTTON A MAN OF GENIUS?—It is plain that to entitle any man to be placed in the first class of writers, even into the lowest rank of that class, he must come of the strain of the immortals. Even to admit that such a question is an open one, in regard to almost any author, is to pay him a high compliment; and we venture to ask it in regard to Lord Lytton. Was he in any true sense a man of genius, or only a man of very great talent? Is he one of the originators, or only one of the transmitters of the great contemporary impulses—a creative artist, or a skillful manipulator of the materials given by others?

Some memories would lead one to answer in favor of the loftier claim. There is a certain force and freshness about some of his writings, *Pelham*, for instance, which has a close resemblance to genius. There is one, at least, of his novels upon which we are unable to express a distinct opinion, for a reason which will probably be appreciated by many readers. It happens that his *Last Days of Pompeii* is sanctified for us by school-day associations. Glaucus exposed to the lions stands in our memory beside Charles O'Malley in his Peninsular adventures, and Ivanhoe in the castle of Front-de-bœuf and Robinson Crusoe discovering the foot-print in the sand. We can no more reason about the merits of the story than we can seriously entertain the question whether the Captain of the boats in those days was the biggest, strongest, and most active of men since the days of Achilles. Its excellence is with us an article of faith, not of reason. And we therefore decline, even in the discharge of a critical duty, ever again to consult its pages. As to the enduring value of the great bulk, however, of Lord Lytton's novels we can judge more dispassionately. Most of them belong to that class of literature which presupposes a certain amount of experience in the writer. They are, even ostentatiously, the productions of a man of the world, who has taken his part in serious business and is familiar with all the wheels of the great machinery of life. The peculiarity, indeed, is only too prominent. The most palpable defect of his novels is their extreme self-consciousness. The writer is evidently determined that we shall not overlook his claims to be a teacher of mankind. He is always philosophising in good set terms, which is a very different thing from writing philosophically. His moral is not embodied in his work, but exhibited with all the emphasis of sententious aphorisms. He aims at the Ideal, and very rightly, but the Ideal and the True and the Beautiful need not always be presenting themselves with the pomp of capital letters. And though we honor him for not despising his art, we should be glad if he could occasionally forget his art in his instincts. As it is, we are always asking whether he is not rather artificial than truly artistic. Extreme cleverness is the word which suggests itself much oftener than genius; we exclaim how ingenious! rather than how true! and are more impressed by the judicious balancing of his scenes than by their genuine beauty. In short, Lord Lytton is wanting in that spontaneity and vigor which is the surest mark of genius. We do not meet, in his pages, with those sudden electric flashes which thrill us as we study the really great men; and we have an uncomfortable sensation that there is something stagey and unreal about the whole performance.

But we do not wish to attempt anything like an exhaustive account of Lord Lytton's versatile performances. The same characteristics, in fact, meet us everywhere. So far as industrious labor can make a man of great ability and of studiously cultivated literary skill, Lord Lytton is an admirable model. Nobody could combine his materials more judiciously, or turn to better account the results of much laborious thought guided by excellent taste. But we always feel the want of that vivifying power which is possessed in its perfection only by a few men in the course of ages, and in an inferior degree by a large number of writers whose works show greater faults but are also by fits more impressive than any of Lord Lytton's. He can put together all the elements of a story or a character according to the most approved rules of art; he can discourse to us with abundant felicity and fertility of illustration upon philosophy and morality; but then he cannot send through his creations that electric current which makes them start into reality, or give to his reflections that force which can be drawn only from the deepest emotions of a powerful nature. He is not a creator of new types, but is so ingenious in restoring the old that to a careless observer they are almost as good as the originals. And, therefore, while we willingly concede to him a very high place among the mortals, we cannot admit his claims to a loftier place.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE VALLEY OF THE ARNO FROM FIESOLE.—O heavens! how beautiful it is! Far as the eye can see, the poet-praised river winds along beneath us. Through fields where stands the hoary olive, knee-deep in wheat, and where the blossoming vine hangs its perfumed wreaths from branch to branch, or hides the bare stem which supports it in a pyramid of luxuriant foliage; past margins vivid with the rank Tuscan grass, where cream-colored oxen bow their patient necks beneath the yoke, and drag home the creaking wain heavy with fresh-cut hay; past the feet of swelling hills, velvety with rich groves of ilex, or girdled with gray olives, and crowned with the memorial cypress, black and still against the evening sky; past solid stone-built farmhouse and homestead; past reaches fringed with tall reeds, or edged with a dreary waste of brown alluvial mud which the fierce mountain torrents have dragged down from the treeless Apennine—past these and many another scene, old Arno flows into the heart of the City of Lilies. There she lies, far beneath us—Firenze la bella—the central glory even of this lovely scene! Close at our feet the sloping terrace gardens break away steeply. Rose, and oleander, and camelia, and magnolia, and a thousand more familiar plants—either in leaf or flower or blossom—are heaped together with a soul-satisfying lavishness, and lead the eye down, by soft degrees of beauty, to where the spires and turrets of Florence seem to prick the crystal sky. Supreme in reposeful majesty, the great dome of the cathedral shows its giant curves above all compeers. There is a sense of "peace, good-will toward men," in those perfect lines; and close at hand rises, straight and slender, Giotto's bell-tower—beautiful as an expiring soul. A more eager and earthly ambition is expressed by the wondrous tower of the Palazzo Vecchio, flinging itself into the air from the battlemented walls of the building, and throwing out, midway in its height, a daring buttress to support a further flight, as though one vaulting tower had leaped upon another's shoulders! There are Santa Croce, with its dazzling marble front; Santa Maria Novella; the dome of the Medicean chapel of San Lorenzo; the square, lofty mass of Or San Michele; the ancient tower of the Bargello, and (besides a multitude more towers and churches) the singularly picturesque city gateways, with their massive archways and time-embrowned stonework. Across the river, the old gate of San Niccolo is one of the most striking of these monuments of a time when Florence was girt with walls as with a girdle. Behind it rises the hill of San Miniato, with its beautiful basilica, and the cypress-shadowed Franciscan church of San Salvatore del Monte. There is not a foot of Arno's banks, as the river flows through Florence, which is not rich in storied memories; the attempt to enumerate even a few of the most interesting would bewilder us; let us only look and be thankful. See how the Ponte Vecchio—the old jeweler's bridge—shows quaint and old-world above the stream. Beneath its arches the water—for the most part turbid and dull enough—has caught a ruby tint from the sinking sun. From this distance all the city, save those loftier structures we have noticed, seems melting in a golden haze. There is a press of red roofs, like a thronging crowd on a holiday, jostling each other, around the great centres, such as the Piazza del Duomo and della Signoria. There swings a bridge, like a thread, from shore to shore, and yonder is the fresh green line of the Cascine woods, running westward. All around—upon the plain, the lower slopes, and even the higher eminences—are strewn fair villas and palaces, showing like white pebbles dropped among the gardens of the Val d'Arno. Away—away the silent stream flows westward toward Pisa, and the sun is sinking, sinking that way too. There is a glory as of molten gold in the heavens, and splashes of dazzling brightness gild one long horizontal line of cloud above the sun. Little fleecy cloudlets fleck the opposite sky, and are tinged with a divine rose color.—*Temple Bar.*

THE FIRST BALLOON ASCENSION.—We have said that balloons were invented in France. It is to the brothers Montgolfier that the discovery is attributed. These two brothers, James and Joseph, were paper manufacturers at Annonay, and they had already distinguished themselves by the invention of a machine known as the "hydraulic ram" (*bélier hydraulique*) when they contrived their first balloon, in the year 1783. This balloon was of enormous size, being thirty-five feet in diameter, 110 feet in circumference, and able to hold 22,000 cubic feet of air. It was made of canvas, lined with paper, and weighed 500 pounds. The excitement occasioned by its first trial in public was extraordinary, for people made up their minds that the secret of aërial navigation had been discovered, and that thenceforth the high-roads of the heavens would be open to everybody. The first balloon, however, ascended alone, without carrying anyone with it. A large aperture had been contrived in the lower part, and under it was lit a straw fire, which introduced into the canvas globe 22,300 cubic feet of hot air, much lighter consequently than the surrounding atmosphere; for it is one of the properties of heat to dilate all the bodies which it penetrates and to make them fill a much larger space than when they are cold. It is thus that a volume of air, heated at a temperature of boiling water (i. e., 100° centigrade, or 212° Fahrenheit,) is greater by 37-100 than at the temperature of 0° centigrade, (32° Fahrenheit,) and that, at the temperature of 250° centigrade, (350° Fahrenheit,) it becomes almost double. The hot air thus dilated inside the balloon tended to rise, and met with no resistance but that of the canvas covering; by degrees, however, it became so light that its weight, added to that of the balloon, was less than an equal volume of surrounding air, whereupon, to the astonishment and delight of the spectators, the "Montgolfière" rose majestically from the earth, and soared aloft to a height of 200 or 300 feet.

This experiment was repeated everywhere with equal success, and on the 15th October, 1783, M. Pilatre des Rosiers and the Marquis of Arlande ventured courageously into a car fastened beneath the balloon, and rose several times to a height of 300 feet. The balloon was held in by cables. This success emboldened them, and on the 21st November—a great day in aeronautical annals—the two intrepid noblemen determined upon a free ascension. The starting-place appointed was at the Bois de Boulogne, and all Paris turned out of doors to witness the sensational spectacle. As the Marquis of Arlande was stepping into the car, Louis XVI., who was present, spoke with some concern of the dangers which might attend the experiment. "Sire," answered the Marquis, who was an officer, and who had been long waiting for oft-promised but oft-deferred promotion, "Sire, your Majesty's Minister of War has made me so many promises in the air, and has suffered me to build so many castles in the same place, that I am going up to take a look at both." The balloon rose magnificently, soared to a height of nearly 1,500 yards, and, after crossing right over Paris, fell, at the end of seventeen minutes, at six miles from its starting-point. It is needless to add that the marquis obtained his promotion, the King saying, as he gave it him in person: "You have gone higher, Sir, of yourself than I can ever raise you." ("Je ne vous éleverai jamais, Monsieur, si haut que vous êtes monté tout seul.)—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

NAMES OF VARIOUS SORTS OF TEA.—The designations by which the various sorts of tea are known in the market may be worth notice, as coming under the more immediate observation of dwellers at home. Congo is a corruption of *Kungfu*, signifying labor, and the Moning Congo advertised by tea-dealers is simply a sort of the same tea grown at *Wuning*, a district and city the name of which, being interpreted, means "Military Rest." Souchong signifies "little sprouts;" Pekoe, "white down;" Bohea is derived from the *Wuhee* Hills on which it is produced; Oolung means "Black Dragon;" Hungmoey, "Red Plum;" Campoi, "Selected firing;" Hyson, "Fair Spring;" Twankay takes its name from *Tunkee*, or "Beacon Brook;" what is called "Young Hyson" is in Chinese termed *Yutseen*, or "Before the rains;" Gunpowder the Chinese call *Yuen choo*, or "Round Pearls." There are a number of other names given to tea, but these will be recognized as those most familiar to the European ear. What are termed "chop names," are the fancy designations given by Chinese dealers to their teas, after having been made up into parcels of so many hundred chests each. The tea is grown in the first instance by small farmers, who carry the produce of their respective gardens to the nearest depot, where it is collected by brokers, and by them made up into chests for delivery to the dealers, who convey it for sale to the foreign mart. These dealers are very particular in the selection of high-sounding and felicitous titles for their several parcels or chops, and very often a particular chop acquires such a fame as to be eagerly sought after for each successive season.

BISMARCK AND THIERS.—Bismarck has the good wishes of the world, for he is one of those men who somehow or other establish a character for having "agreeable impressions" of those whom they meet, and yet have everything all their own way. We were told that his impressions of Thiers were agreeable, yet Bismarck was not agreeable to the revictualling of Paris. We were told that his impressions of Jules Favre were agreeable, yet Bismarck was not agreeable to the passage of a post-bag through the iron belt of the besiegers. We were told that his impressions of Mr. Odo Russell and his impressions of M. Pouyer-Quertier were agreeable, yet neither gentleman exactly won Bismarck's heart. Bismarck's impressions are really agreeable, in consequence of his keenly-humorous conviction of a great fact. The great fact to which I refer is that it is possible to be an accomplished man of the world, to exhibit to the utmost refinement all the wiles of diplomatic finesse, and yet to mean nothing agreeable. Yet when Bismarck does not even appear to be agreeable, his harshness is, by his own account, forced upon him by some extraneous irresistible force. At one time it is the King, at another the people, at another the military party. Bismarck makes a promise under a real pressure, to break it under a pretended one. In 1866 Bismarck offered Napoleon some coal-fields near Saarbruck, if he would keep quiet during the bitter tiff between Austria and Prussia. In 1867 Napoleon claimed as the reward of his heroic neutrality the stipulated prize; but Bismarck politely regretted his inability to surmount the grave obstacles to the arrangement interposed by the popular will. Bismarck on another occasion stated that he personally would be satisfied with the dismantling of Metz, but he really could not gratify Thiers on the point, because of the cruel Moltke and the inexorable military party. Here, then, is to be found the most glaring point of contrast between Louis Adolphe Thiers and Otto Bismarck. Thiers persuades himself that he is strong, where he is weak. Bismarck persuades other people that he is weak, where he is strong. Thiers and Bismarck both believe in themselves, if not in the most noble, certainly the most useful faith under heaven. Thiers is absorbed only in his own merits. Bismarck pretends to be absorbed only in the merits of everybody else. It would be hard to refute the cynic who should observe that Thiers is Bounce, Bismarck Blarney personified, two splendidly-rewarded virtues, of which it is difficult to decide for certain which reflects the greater credit on human nature.—*The Dark Blue.*

THE NOVELISTS' ART.—Novels exercise a wonderful influence over us, greater, probably, in the present age than ever before. They form a new element of literature which was unknown to the ancients; they not only add to the stock of harmless amusement—which is no small matter—but the novel of a great writer may justly be considered as one of the ties that bind us to one another—one of the common interests of society. They lower or elevate the taste of the nation; they enlarge our knowledge of human nature; they show the world to us in many new lights and aspects. We do not imagine that we learn anything from them, because we are always learning from them insensibly. Have not many seeds and germs of noble thoughts and actions been sown or planted in the impressionable minds of the young by works of fiction? Sometimes the novelist delights to turn out to the light the other side of society, and makes the judge and the criminal change places, when regarded by the eye of the inner soul as they might be by the judgment of God. Or, again, he shows how near the best things are to the worst; how philosophy, and even philanthropy, may dwell in the breast of the villain or the murderer; for human nature is sometimes a strange compound, and a man may be equally sincere both in good and in evil. Are there not many lessons of religion and philosophy to be learned from such creations? Or the genius of the novelist may rise up against the conventionalities and respectabilities of mankind; and some persons may fear that society will be undermined, and that it is bad for the young to read such books, which were, perhaps, written in youth. But is the truth so conveyed really different from that of the Gospel—that the Scribes and Pharisees sit in Moses' seat, but that the publicans and harlots shall enter into the kingdom of heaven before them? Or the novelist may imagine the world under new conditions, and show us, not without the aid of supernatural machinery, pure reason and pure instinct in their separate natures, now dividing, now blending; rising to heaven or sinking to earth; unable to sustain themselves, either separate or united, in an alien world. Those are mistaken who suppose that the great novelist had no other object in such works but to amuse the world, or that he did not intend the hope of life and immortality to shine through them.—*From the Funeral Sermon of Lord Lytton, by Prof. Jowett.*

MOVING HOUSE.—Among the miseries which for various reasons we agree to treat rather with ridicule than with sympathy, few are more acute than those connected with a change of house. It would be a curious inquiry why any evils which in themselves are real and serious should be regarded as placing their victim beyond the circle of a common humanity. Sea-sickness involves as much unhappiness for the time as the loss, say, of a first cousin; if more transitory, it is more acute for the moment, for few people lose their appetite for a day on the death of a relation, and still less do they contemplate suicide as desirable under the circumstances. Yet one of these is almost an invariable, and the other a very common, result of sea-sickness. We sympathize, it would seem, only with those forms of suffering which are susceptible of poetic treatment; and in other cases we feel—to alter the ordinary saying—that there is a comic side to the misfortunes of our best friends. This excuse whatever its value, is not quite sufficient to account for the callous indifference with which we generally regard the victim of a change of houses. For surely there is something poetical about the feelings of a human being torn from the building which has become almost a part of himself. He is not, we assume, about to cross the ocean, or to break off any habit of familiarity. He is merely moving to a distance of a few hundred yards, because some intrusive railway has demolished his former dwelling-place; or because an increase of his family, or a desire for better accommodation, or the imperious wish of the ladies of his household, has compelled him to shift his anchorage. However slight the change may be, he is breaking innumerable threads of association, of whose force he was never before sensible. For many of them, it is probable that he is hopelessly unable to account. He cannot tell how many social meetings have hallowed particular rooms for him, and left behind an odor perceptible to the imagination, if not to the senses. He can only dimly guess that certain marked stages in his domestic life have been connected in the background of his consciousness with particular rooms or pieces of furniture. Hawthorne argues in the "House of the Seven Gables" that all this attachment to old places is an old-world superstition; and that in the coming days we shall be wiser, and change a house with the same facility as we now change a coat. Our remote descendants will revert to the nomad state, though their tents will be made of brick and mortar instead of canvas. They will scorn to be bound by sentiment to any particular plot of ground. It is hard to prophesy what may be the mental condition of our remote posterity. A day may come when patriotism and family feeling may be regarded as idle superstitions; and in that era an attachment to any special lump of matter will be a weakness of which every luminary of the twenty-somethingth century will be heartily ashamed. But meanwhile every person in whom the imagination is not quite an obsolete faculty clings more or less to an ancient domicile. He feels a perceptible wrench upon quitting it; and is painfully sensible that he is passing one more milestone on his road to the grave.—*The Saturday Review.*

INVESTIGATING ERIE.

Continuation of the Legislative Inquiry—Testimony of Frederick A. Lane, P. H. Watson, and Others.

The Legislative Committee, appointed to investigate the corruption and mismanagement of the Erie Company, resumed their session at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday morning, with Mr. Babcock as chairman.

Mr. Wight, one of the committee, handed to the reporters the following synopsis of the evidence taken from Frederick A. Lane on the preceding evening, and from which examination the reporters had been excluded:

Frederick A. Lane testified as follows: Was a director of the Erie Company before March, 1872. A month or more before that time I met Mr. Henry Thompson at the Erie offices, and had a conversation with him about a change; told him that if a certain amount was paid, I thought the directors would resign; $500.000 was suggested; afterward saw Mr. Scott about it. He wanted the whole Board to go out, and would do nothing unless Mr. Gould went out. Mr. Willard made a proposition to Gould to pay him a large sum to go out. Afterward, in a conversation with Mr. Gardiner, I concluded the best way would be to make an arrangement with Mr. McHenry through Mr. O'Doherty. I called on him, and he suggested he could get a much larger sum. The first dispatch was sent by Mr. O'Doherty to McHenry. I consulted O'Doherty, because I knew he was an intimate friend of McHenry, who depended on his word. Then followed the various cable dispatches. I think I saw all of them. I made a distinct point that under no circumstances would I undertake the removal of Mr. Gould. I would only undertake to give them a majority of the board, and give Mr. Gould the benefit of their aid; I thought him the best railroad man in the country. He is the only man who appreciated the Erie Road. Negotiations went on for some time until I was informed by Barlow, O'Doherty, or Thompson that other directors were negotiating with Mr. Sickles. Mr. Thompson told me some of the party had sent for him, and had an interview with him; on the same day Barlow asked me to meet Sickles, and I met Barlow and Thompson that evening at Barlow's house. The subject of payment was talked over. They put it quite low. I told them I thought they ought to leave a margin. The next day Barlow wrote a dispatch, leaving the amount to be filled in in blank. After some talk I inserted an amount, of I think some pounds. My recollection is that it was about £75,000. I had been connected with Barlow in other matters. My arrangement with him was that I was to receive $100,000 counsel fee, and that during the year he would make me at least $250,000 in other enterprises. He wrote a letter to McHenry, stating that after payment of expenses there would be only a small sum coming to me, and that he had made another arrangement with them. I have seen nothing of the arrangement yet. Last year I borrowed $25,000 of McHenry, and gave him my note, and with $40,000 bonds in security. I received $67,500 at the time of the revolution. The check never went through my bank account; it went to pay for iron for another road. I made no arrangements with the other directors, and no payments to them. The circular now produced is a printed copy of the private circular I had printed in England, and I brought two or three of them to this country. During the negotiation, and before I saw Mr. Sickles, I made up, with Barlow, a list of directors that I thought would be satisfactory, and named, among others, Mr. Barlow, O'Doherty and Gardiner. Afterward, Gen. Sickles objected to O'Doherty and Gardiner. There was then fixed a compensation of $25,000 to each of them for taking their names off the list. Barlow fixed the payment afterward by giving a draft on McHenry. The drafts were, by mistake of a clerk at Duncan & Sherman's, drawn for a larger amount, and Barlow telegraphed to McHenry only to pay $25,000. I went to Europe three days before McHenry arrived. He came with a large number of promises to supervise the new election. I know nothing of payments made by him with regard to that election, and know nothing about the Bischoffsheim contract except what I saw in print. O'Doherty did everything he could in Europe to keep down the bonds by long statements that they were fraudulent, and not worth the paper they were written on, and telegraphed to McHenry to know why he dared to do such a thing as let his agents make the negotiations. I advised with Mr. Sharpe, an eminent barrister, who advised a criminal action against Mr. O'Doherty for black-mailing these securities. I do not know of a banker in London who would have taken these securities at that time. I do not consider the percentage a large one. I was told that Mr. Sickles received £20,000. McHenry told me that he demanded £100,000, but I supposed that £20,000 were paid by Bischoffsheim.

To Mr. Beach—Mr. O'Doherty sent word to me by Gardiner that he had published the circular. [The circular has been published in THE TIMES.]

At this point the cross-examination was suspended, on the ground that Mr. Lane was too feeble to bear the excitement.

As there were no witnesses present yesterday morning at the hotel, the committee went into executive session, after which they decided to proceed to the Erie Railway offices, and to take the testimony of the President, &c. An adjournment to that place, therefore, was agreed upon, and the following testimony taken:

TESTIMONY OF MR. P. H. WATSON.

Mr. P. H. Watson testified that he was made President of the Erie Road in July, 1872, but knew nothing of the details which effected the change of the board in March, 1872, except by hearsay and the evidence taken before the committee. The last dividends of the Erie Company were declared on Feb. 11, at the rate of 7 per cent. on preferred stock, and 1¾ per cent. on common stock, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, out of the earnings of the twelve months preceding. It was based on an estimate made by the officers of the company. It was difficult to make the estimate owing the condition in which the books had been kept. Witness declared the dividend on what he believed to be the net earnings of the road. A determined attempt has been, and still is being made to get a complete record of the receipts and earnings of the road. It was understood at the meeting of the stockholders that the net earnings should be employed to pay dividends, and not applied to permanent improvements, which should go to the construction account. Witness explained that extending the track, replacing iron with steel rails, or wooden culverts with stone, adding new rolling stock, &c., should be charged to construction account, and not to the regular working expenses of the road. He promised to furnish the committee with a detailed statement of charges so made to the construction account. By following this plan the capital of the road would be increased from year to year, but the road would be constantly improved. The earnings of the road would, however, be divided among the stockholders. If there was an indefinite enlargement of the road there would also be an indefinite increase of the indebtedness, but there is a limit to that. The par value of the stock outstanding is $86,000,000. In a general way witness was acquainted with the terms of the Archer contract, but did not know the amount of profits derived from it. Witness did not approve of the plan of handling the freight by contract, and believed the company ought to do its own work. The Bischoffsheim contract was entered into before witness came into office. Considering the advances made by Bischoffsheim & Co., without security, the Erie Company and witness did not think the commission too large, as the action of Bischoffsheim & Co. had raised the credit of the company. The stockholders were benefited by the transaction. He knew nothing of the amount paid to Gen. Sickles in London, or elsewhere, and knew nothing of the rates charged for freight—that being merely a matter of detail belonging to a specified department. The Executive Committee had never audited the claim of Bischoffsheim, as the details had never been laid before them in an official manner. The money expended in changing the board would be a legitimate charge if the stockholders agreed to it, as they had a right to do as they pleased with their own property. Three-fourths of the stock was represented at the stockholders' meeting, at which the claim was admitted. The Board of Directors never passed the claim, otherwise the £80,000 would have been paid before this.

In reply to Mr. Beach, the witness said that not one cent of the convertible bonds was applied to the payment of dividends. The proceeds of those bonds were applied to reimburse the construction account, the funds for which had been borrowed from the net earnings account. At the stockholders' meeting, which agreed to reimburse Bischoffsheim, their proxies were represented. Although stockholders' proxies are generally used only for the purpose of electing directors, they are sometimes used for the transaction of business. The dividend was declared out of the net earnings—the excess of receipts over the working expenses—and witness had satisfied himself that the amount had been earned. He knew nothing of the auditing of bills in April, 1872, the payment of which appears from the face to have been made in 1869 and 1871, and the entry in the cash-book taking place on March 13, 1872. The audit stamp was perhaps put on by a man named Fennessy, who was dismissed from the audit department as not entitled to confidence. Witness knew nothing of the transaction, nor of the claim for $30,000 made by the New-York Central Railway. He had not investigated the claim, being satisfied in escaping the payment of the money. The discussion at the meeting where the dividend was declared turned principally on the fact that no dividend should be declared while the road was borrowing money, and four directors—Messrs. Oliphant, Prime, Babcock, and Johnson—voted against it on that basis. The Erie Company has not, to witness' knowledge, in any form assumed any responsibilities for the Atlantic and Great Western, beyond the fact that the latter was to be reimbursed out of the earnings for the expenses incurred by the extension to the Alleghany oil regions. He understood that the directory chosen in July, 1872, was acceptable to the English stockholders, but could not say that it was nominated by either McHenry or Bischoffsheim. He was told by the officers when he came into office that Bischoffsheim advanced the first loan of $2,000,000 without security, but all the knowledge he had on the subject was derived from the books of the company and hearsay.

To Mr. Carpenter—The Commission paid for negotiating the convertible bonds was two and one-half per cent., and one-quarter per cent. for brokerage. This was paid to Bischoffsheim, and included expenses for advertising. The expenses of the Erie Directory in London, for office, rent, &c., were charged, and allowed, but this was not charged against the bonds. The office was merely a temporary matter, and had since been discontinued. The funds were in the treasury to pay the $800,000 for March interest when the dividend was declared.

To Mr. Barlow—It was not at Bischoffsheim's suggestion that Messrs. Otis, White, and Hilton were suspended, but because their names, having been published as among those who were bought out, injured the reputation of the company until disproved. Mr. O'Doherty's statement that those persons had been bought having remained uncontradicted for a week, was considered a good cause for their suspension.

TESTIMONY OF MR. S. H. DUNAU.

Mr. S. H. Dunau testified that he was General Auditor of the Erie Railway, and had a general knowledge of the affairs of the company. All the accounts pass through his office. The earnings of the road are classified under the heads of general freights, coal, mail, express, passenger, and miscellaneous. The witness then detailed the process of calculating the net earnings. From the gross receipts is deducted the amount paid to foreign roads connecting with the Erie, losses in transit, &c., leaving the net receipts, against which is charged the expenses, including repairs, leaving the net earnings, upon which the dividends are declared. The account of Bischoffsheim & Co. with the Erie Railway Company is not settled. The net earnings are not ascertained after deducting the interest on mortgages, but only the regular expenses. The following is a statement of the earnings and expenses for the year 1872:

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE ERIE RAILWAY.

From Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1872:

Earnings—		
From coal	$3,812,026 19	
From freight	10,227,298 98	
From passengers	3,452,601 25	
From mails and express	745,003 02	
From other sources	514,899 57	—$18,762,828 01
Expenses—		
Transportation	$5,852,644 75	
Road department	3,371,164 34	
Rolling stock	2,202,002 08	
General	651,010 35	
Incidental	146,252 36	
Miscellaneous	399,471 19	—$12,619,545 07
Net earnings		6,143,282 94

TESTIMONY OF MR. W. P. SHEARMAN.

W. P. Shearman, Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company, testified that a statement had been received from Bischoffsheim & Co. relative to the negotiation of the bonds, and the balance due. A draft was made for the balance, a cable dispatch having been sent apprising him of that fact. The following is a copy of the statement:

The Erie Railway Company, New-York, in Account with Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt.

		£	s.	d.
Dr.—1872.				
May 25	To sundry expenses	4,976	19	6
June 15	To payment London office Erie Railway Company	509	0	0
July 9	To payment London office Erie Railway Company	500	0	0
July 13	To extra commission of half per cent., £285,752	1,428	15	0
Aug. 29	To payment coupons, £462,700 cash subscription, £126,300 converted	20,821	3	0
Aug. 29	Payment £921,300 sterling	27,915	7	10
Aug. 29	Interest on advance Gould bonds, commission and brokerage on £126,300	1,331	0	0
Aug. 29	Mortgage on sterling bonds converted	3,437	5	0
Sept. 15	Advance due Sept. 15 as per statement rendered	213,790	13	7
Sept. 16	Advance due Sept. 16, as per statement rendered	213,790	13	7
Oct. 10	English Government stamp on $6,080,000 Erie Consol Bonds	1,420	0	0
Oct. 19	Payment account expenses, as per Mr. McHenry's instructions	80,030	0	0
Oct. 19	Advance due Oct. 16, as per statement rendered	100,250	0	0
Dec. 31	Advertisement and sundry expenses	1,858	10	2
Dec. 31	Commissions and brokerage on £19,500 mortgage and sterling bonds converted	536	5	0
Dec. 31	Commissions and brokerage on Erie Consols, as per statement	1,974	10	0
1873.				
Jan. 8	Advance due Jan. 8, less Dr. at five per cent. under reserve	403,059	4	9
	Balance	23,168	12	5
	Total	£1,100,753	10	10
Cr.—1872.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 29	By remittance on London	48,500	0	0
Aug. 29	By proceeds issue Consol Bonds, July 25	160,201	18	0
Aug. 29	By proceeds issue Consol Bonds, Aug. 3	113,150	0	0
Aug. 29	By proceeds issue Consol Bonds, Sept. 4	139,490	0	0
Sept. 15	Sale Consolidated Bonds	337,791	0	0
Sept. 19	By remittance	571	3	6
Sept. 19	By remittance	686	17	10
Sept. 19	By equation of interest	274	3	4
Dec. 31	By sale $190,100 bonds	165,862	5	0
Dec. 31	By sale $450,000 bonds	130,878	0	0
Dec. 31	By interest, five per cent	3,401	12	2
	Total	£1,100,753	19	10
1873.				
Jan. 8	By balance due	£23,168	12	5

Mr. Dunau was then recalled, and gave some other details as to the working of the road, after which the committee adjourned the investigation until Monday morning.

Advance in Gold—Excitement in Wall-Street.

There was considerable excitement in Wall-street yesterday in consequence of the advance in the price of gold to 117. Many bankers and brokers are short of it, and will lose heavily if the price is advanced, or even maintained, at the present figure. The parties who will suffer most from the rise, however, are the merchants who have been borrowing gold to pay the duties on their imported goods, and who will be forced to "walk up and settle" when they ask to have their loans renewed of their bankers in Wall-street. Many of these came into the street yesterday through the pelting rain to inquire regarding the prospects, and consider whether it would not be wise to settle on the present basis rather than trust to the chances of a decline. There was an immense business done during the day by the leading houses in gold, and a general feeling prevailed that the "bull" party would still further advance the price.

The New School Board.

Dr. J. G. Holland has declined the appointment of School Commissioner, on account of the "condition of his health and the pressing nature of his private affairs," and Mr. Joseph Seligman, the Jewish banker, has been appointed in his place.

In the published lists of School Commissioners, the name of Charles E. Lewis was given in place of Charles V. Lewis, painter, of No. 71 Hudson-street. Mr. Charles E. Lewis was present at a meeting of school-teachers on Friday, and was warmly congratulated by his friends on his supposed appointment. He will be somewhat surprised to learn that the honor was conferred on another person.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning John Dunford, while passing through Oliver-street, was attacked by four young men. Three of them seized him and held his arms, while the fourth rifled his pockets. They found only a few papers of no value, and returned them. The approach of an officer put the thieves to flight. They were, however, pursued, and one, who gave his name as John Nolan, was captured. Dunford recognized him as the man who searched his pockets. Nolan says he is seventeen years old, resides at No. 67 Oliver-street, and is by occupation a shoe-maker. He was committed at the Tombs, yesterday, in default of $2,000, for trial.

Theft by an Express-Driver.

John Hinchman, aged thirty-six years, residing at No. 29 Henry-street, and employed as driver for Wm. Hoey, Superintendent of Adams Express Company, No. 59 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a package of dress goods, valued at $261, the property of N. Gutteman, but at the time in charge of the express company, as common carriers. Hinchman acknowledged his guilt, and was committed by Justice Hogan, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial.

Statistics for the Week.

Fifteen hundred and seventy-seven persons were arrested by the police during the past week, and 4,670 vagrants were accommodated with lodgings at the various police-stations during the same period.

There were reported last week 519 deaths, 444 births, and 120 marriages, showing a decrease of 50 deaths and 12 marriages, and an increase of 75 births. There were several cases of small-pox reported last week, but none of them proved fatal.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 23 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $6,295; insurance $16,700.

The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 11; defective flue and furnace, 2; foul chimneys, 5; kerosene lamps, 3 overheated stove, 1; not yet ascertained, 1.

Coroner's Cases.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday notified to to hold inquests in the following cases:

Michael Walsh, aged 67 years, native of Ireland, found dead in his bed at No. 346 East Twelfth-street, yesterday morning. Cause of death unknown.

Henry Fullner, aged 58 years, native of Germany, died suddenly Friday evening, at No. 628 East Sixth-street.

Joseph A. Jackson died at No. 50 West Ninth-street, from cerebral apoplexy, caused by an assault by Eagan and Diegan, who are now in prison at Sing Sing for the offense.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Kennebec River icemen have housed 300,000 tons of "cold comfort" for next Summer.

A St. Paul paper reports a flattering increase of business in the Police Court of that city.

Congressman Eli Perry will buy United States bonds with his back-pay, and then cancel the bonds.

Hon. John A. Peters is urged by the Bangor *Whig* for the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Maine.

The State Anti-secret Society Association has held a convention in Syracuse this week, about 200 persons being present.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has been in existence a year, and already has a libel suit for half a million dollars on hand.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that a man in that State is not responsible for a slander uttered by his wife.

Already about 350 estimates of the cotton crop have been submitted in the Augusta, Ga., pool. They vary from 3,350,000 bales to 4,100,000 bales.

Newport is excited by the rumor that Jay Gould has sold his entire interest in the Narragansett Steam-ship Company to parties in Providence.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* favors the change of the Presidential inauguration day to May or June, that the danger from stormy weather may be avoided.

Fifteen Detroit clergymen have published an open letter to Gov. Dix, commending his course in the Foster case. Capital punishment has been abolished in Michigan.

The St. Louis *Westliche Post* has indorsed the Republican city ticket, partly on account of its excellent character, and partly as a rebuke from the Germans to the Democrats.

The presentation of $50,000 has induced the managers of the Chicago Old Ladies' Home to enlarge its scope, and to admit destitute respectable men on the shady side of sixty.

Mr. Chester Adams, of Hartford, bequeathed $200,000 to public purposes. Trinity College, the Hartford Hospital, and the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society receive nearly $60,000 each.

The Chicago *Times* thinks "the new party," if it is to be organized, must be kept free from all suspicion of being an emanation of that unnatural and abortive compact, the Cincinnati-Baltimore fusion of last year.

Prof. David Murray, of Rutgers College, who has been employed by the Educational Department of Japan, is now in Washington, receiving from the Bureau of Education reports and other information to aid him in the discharge of his interesting duties in Japan.

A Missouri paper complains that the Legislature of that State accomplished nothing but the disgrace of the Democratic Party and a row with the Governor. From beginning to end, it says, it was under the control of a corrupt lobby, and it leaves behind it only the odor of a bad name.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature by some over-zealous member, placing all publications which illustrate or describe the commission of crime in the same category with obscene publications, and forbidding the sale of them under the same penalties.

Dr. P. W. Ellsworth, a Hartford surgeon, opposes the execution of criminals by hanging, and proposes that they be stupefied by chloroform and their heads then blown off with a loaded cannon. The disfigurement of the person, he says, may be objectionable, but there would be absolutely no pain.

A New-York correspondent publishes a slanderous and absurd story concerning prominent individuals in this City, and then adds: "I give this gossip for what it is worth, without at all confirming its correctness." And of such trash many of these letters from this City for country readers are composed.

Democratic, ex-confederate Kentucky soldiers are writing letters to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, deprecating the Kuklux outrages in their State, and showing the necessity for their suppression, realizing at last that they are retarding immigration into the State, hindering the development of its resources, prostrating industry, and checking enterprise.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The left wing of the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vose, is directed to assemble at the State Arsenal for drill and instruction on Monday next.

The following changes are reported in the Seventy-first:

Resignations—Capt. William H. Benjamin, Jan. 22, 1873; Capt. Charles H. Leland, Feb. 19, 1873; Adjt. George A. J. Norman, Jan. 22, 1873; Lieut. John R. Davenport, Feb. 25, 1873; Lieut. James B. Coe, Feb. 25, 1873. Commissioned—Quartermaster Thomas L. Raymond, Major, vice Henry C. Lockwood, promoted; First Lieut. Stephen Curtis, Captain, vice Henry K. White, resigned; Commissary Sergt. David Graham, Adjutant, vice Geo. A. J. Norman, resigned; Benjamin J. Guibert, Quartermaster, vice T. L. Raymond, promoted; James L. Hall, Chaplain, vice E. Benjamin, term expired; Isaac P. Chambers, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, vice De Witt C. Arnold, retired. The following promotions and appointments are announced: Corporal Robert Curren to be Commissary Sergeant, vice David Graham, promoted; Sergt. Russel T. Coe to be Sergeant Standard-bearer, vice George H. Glenny, discharged; Corporal Maurice Lee to be Sergeant Standard-bearer, vice Edward B. Choate, promoted.

Lieut.-Col. John Howard Gray, of the First Regiment Infantry, has tendered his resignation in consequence of his business requiring his presence in Europe.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. Braine, will assemble at the State Arsenal for battalion drill, April 7 and 17th, and will parade for drill in Tompkins-square April 23.

The Twenty-second, Col. Porter, will be reviewed and inspected by Gen. Morris on the 25th prox. Target practice takes place at the armory of the regiment every Saturday evening, though the attendance at present is rather small.

A court-martial, for the trial of offenses in the First Battalion Cavalry will commence at the armory Monday evening.

The members of Company F, Ninth Regiment, are requested to assemble in citizens' dress, white gloves, with the usual badge of mourning at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, to-day at 11 A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral services of Edward Lockstand, which will be held at his late residence, No. 393 Fifth-street, Jersey City, at 1 P. M.

Gen. Morris will continue his tour of inspection this week, commencing with the Second Division as follows: April 2, Separate Troops of Cavalry, at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, Brooklyn, also, Batteries A and B; April 3, Fifteenth Battalion of Infantry and Separate Troop of Cavalry, Fifth Brigade, at arsenal; April 8, Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry and Separate Troop of Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, at Williamsburg Armory; April 10, Seventh Regiment of Infantry, at the north side of Union-square, at 4½ P. M.; Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry, at State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, Brooklyn; April 15, Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry, at State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, Brooklyn; Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, at State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, Brooklyn; April 17, Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, at State Arsenal, Brooklyn; April 18, Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry, at State Arsenal, Brooklyn; April 25, Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry, at its armory, Fourteenth-street. Gen. Morris will probably visit the regiments at Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Albany, and Troy, in May, and the National Guard Regiments at Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo in June.

The Twelfth will parade at the State Arsenal April 14.

The nomination of Hon. James W. Husted as Major-General of the Fifth Division N. Y. S. N. G. has been confirmed by the Senate.

The challenge of Sergt. T. S. Callahan (Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts) to an exhibition drill for a prize of $100 to $1,000, has been accepted for the smaller sum, by two members of the Heath Zouaves of Pittsburg.

The commander of the San Francisco Cadets, Capt. C. E. S. McDonald, proposes shortly to demonstrate that a body of troops can be trained to execute orders without depending on sight for uniformity of action, by giving a public exhibition drill of the cadets, who will go through the movements laid down in the *School of the Soldier* with their eyes bandaged.

The act relating to soldiers' homesteads, passed by the late Congress, appears to have been somewhat misunderstood. It simply provides that whereas the law of 1872 permits soldiers to enter homesteads on what are called "double minimum lands," or lands within the limits of railway land grants, and that many soldiers had, prior to its passage, entered homesteads within such limits of eighty acres each, and are unable, under its provisions, to avail themselves of the advantages of entering 160 acres of those lands, therefore the second section of the law is amended as follows:

That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing sections to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the Homestead law a quantity of land less than 160 acres, shall be permitted to enter so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed 160 acres.

All other propositions to amend the law failed to pass.

Official reports state that the total losses of the German army during the late war, in killed and wounded, amounted to 127,867 men, of whom 5,166 were officers, 88 surgeons and assistants, 12,208 subalterns, and 110,435 rank and file. The infantry loss was 17.6 per cent.; the cavalry, 6.2 per cent.; artillery, 6.5 per cent.; engineers, 2.8 per cent., and train, 0.3 per cent. The loss among majors and colonels foots up to nearly 27 per cent.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES.

Arrest of Three Notorious Thieves—An Officer Fired at and Wounded.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while Patrolman Richard Jackson, of the Eigth Precinct Police, was on duty in Mercer-street, his attention was attracted by three men who were standing in front of a building in Mercer near Canal-street. As the officer approached, the men walked rapidly away and disappeared. Their movements were of so singular a nature that he had his suspicions aroused, and at once commenced an examination of the doors of the stores and warehouses in the vicinity, to see if any of them had been tampered with. On reaching the buildings, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, occupied by John C. Kohlsaat, importer of laces and trimming goods, he found that the padlock on the main door had been removed and another substituted therefor. The new padlock was of similar pattern to the old one, but was somewhat smaller, and this discrepancy in the size betrayed the change. Being convinced that an attempt would be made to enter this warehouse, the officer concealed himself to watch for further developments. He had been on the look-out but a few moments when one of the three men turned from Canal into Mercer-street, and walked rapidly past the doorway in which the policeman was hidden. The officer noticed that since he had first seen him he had changed hats with one of his accomplices. As this man passed the officer seized him. He at once recognized him as Wesley Allen, an old offender, and one of the smartest thieves in the country. Allen resisted and attempted to break away from the policeman, but was soon brought to terms and capitulated. He was taken to the Prince-street Police Station, and on being searched a new padlock, two keys, and a formidable looking jack-knife were found in his possession. One of his pockets was also filled with cayenne pepper. While Officer Jackson was engaged in arresting Wes. Allen he noticed another of the men whom he had been watching turning into Mercer-street from Canal-street, hastening to the aid of his companion. Jackson thereupon sounded an alarm, and the call was answered by Officer Maloney, who was on post in Canal-street. At the appearance of the last-named officer the second burglar fled through Howard-street, toward Broadway, closely pursued by the officer, who overtook and captured him as he reached that thoroughfare. As soon as the fugitive found himself seized, he turned at bay, and throwing a handful of red pepper into the officer's eyes, broke his hold, and ran across Broadway into the Fourteenth Precinct. Officer Maloney, though half blind from the effects of the pepper, and suffering great pain, pursued the fugitive, and succeeded in capturing him. He made a desperate resistance, and the officer was compelled to use his club with great severity before his prisoner surrendered. He was taken to the Prince-street Police Station, where he gave his name as John C. Coles, but was at once recognized as Martin Allen, a brother of Wesley, and one of the most desperate burglars and bank robbers known to the police. During his flight he threw away three large canvass bags, which had been prepared for the purpose of carrying away the plunder. In his possession were found a safe-key, some matches, and a quantity of red pepper. He was also locked up at the station-house. Subsequently Capt. McCullagh, of the Eigth Precinct, received information that the third man who was with the Allens was Henry Wiley, alias "Shorts," a skillful burglar, who had been arrested several weeks ago, but discharged for lack of sufficient evidence. Search was made for Wiley, and he was found at 5½ o'clock yesterday evening in the house No. 164 Wooster-street, where he had taken refuge. On being searched at the station-house, a pair of gas-fitter's pliers and several ounces of red pepper were found in his possession. The three prisoners were yesterday brought to the Detective Office, and shown to the officers, to whom they were, however, well known. While in the Detective Office they complained to Capt. Irving that they had been clubbed by Capt. McCullagh after they were locked up in the cells at the station-house, but Capt. McCullagh says that there is not the slightest particle of truth in this statement, and that all the clubbing they got was done by the officers while making the arrest. The prisoners were subsequently taken before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to await examination. Wesley Allen has been but four weeks out of State Prison, where he was sent for picking pockets. Martin Allen, it is believed, is wanted at several prisons out West from which he has escaped. Capt. McCullagh is under the impression that he is also wanted at Sing Sing to serve out an unexpired term, and has notified the prison authorities of his capture.

Shortly before midnight on Friday, while Patrolman Jonathan J. Haggerty, Seventh Precinct Police, was on duty in South-street, near Market-street, he noticed a suspicious-looking individual standing near a lamp post in front of Hobby's storehouse, No. 239 South-street. As Haggerty approached, the stranger said "Get out!" and thereupon three men rushed from the cellar of Hobby's store, and joined the man who had evidently been standing guard for them on the sidewalk. The four ruffians then opened fire with revolvers upon the officer, and discharged no less than a dozen shots at him. One of the bullets took effect in his left side, inflicting a severe flesh wound. His assailants then separated and fled in different directions. Two of them who made for the pier at the foot of Market-street, were pursued by the officer, but they gained the end of the wharf before him, and jumping into a boat ready to receive them started for the middle of the stream. Officer Haggerty fired two shots at the ruffians, but with what effect is not known. It was subsequently ascertained that the assailants of the officer were burglars, who had forced an entrance into the cellar of Hobby's store-house, and were endeavoring to remove some of the property when surprised by the officer. Haggerty was attended by Dr. Saville, who found that the wound is not of a serious nature.

Street Assessments.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, Judge Robinson, yesterday rendered a decision of interest in relation to the regularity of proceedings imposing assessments for street-paving. There were four suits in all brought by Messrs. Crevier, Freeborn, Lagrave, and Voorhies, the first for the purpose of enjoining the City against collecting assessments for the paving of Seventh and South streets. The suit of plaintiffs was based on irregularities in advertising, &c., for the assessment. In the first two suits there was set up the special plea that the property had been already once assessed for paving, and that a second assessment for the same purpose was illegal.

In 1872 an act was passed providing that no assessment, in the absence of fraud, should be invalid by reason of any irregularity in the form of the proceeding, but excepting from the operations of the provisions of the act all cases where proceedings to set aside the assessment had been instituted prior to January, 1872.

The same act authorized a reassessment on the certificate of the Controller, and excepted cases where the property had been once assessed for paving.

Judge Robinson holds that, though in some sense retroactive, the act was not unconstitutional, because it referred to the form of proceeding without affecting the validity of contracts. He holds, therefore, that Lagrave and Voorhies are entitled to an injunction restraining the collection of the assessment, or its being a lien on the property, because of the irregularity of the action of the Board of Assessors, but admitting the right of the City to have a reassessment in conformity with the provisions of the act of 1872.

In the other two cases—Crevier and Freeborn—he holds that as the subject of the assessment was excepted entirely from the act, and the irregularities complained of are fatal without the act, the plaintiffs are entitled to an absolute injunction.

The Kirwan Homicide—Post-Mortem Examination.

Deputy Coroner Dr. Beach made a post-mortem examination yesterday of the body of Catherine Kirwan, who died Friday evening at the Park Hospital, it is alleged, from the effects of injuries inflicted by her husband at their residence, No. 41 Washington-street. There were bruises on the face, arms, and body, a severe bruise on the lower part of the abdomen, and beneath this last bruise was found a large quantity of extravasated blood. In the immediate vicinity of the last were two wounds, one an inch and the other a half inch long, parallel with each other. In the opinion of Dr. Beach, the wounds were the result of a violent blow, and death was caused by hemorrhage. Coroner Keenan has caused the arrest of a Mrs. Burnett, whose residence is in Madison, N. J., in whose company the deceased was last seen. She will be detained to await the result of the Coroner's investigation, which is set down for Monday. She voluntarily stated that Mrs. Kirwan showed her where her husband, Patrick, had kicked her, exhibiting several black and blue marks and other contusions. She stated also that when the husband entered the room to get dinner, she left, and as to what happened after that she cannot say. She positively is of opinion that Kirwan maltreated his wife before that.

THE TAMMANY FRAUDS.

The Board of Supervisors and the Charges Against Their Clerk.

The Supervisors' Committee on Civil Courts convened yesterday morning at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the official acts of Joseph B. Young, clerk of the Board of Supervisors. There were present Supervisors Billings, (Chairman of the committee,) Monheimer, Flanagan, and Cooper, and Mr. Young, with his counsel, Rufus F. Andrews. The investigation is designed to cover the period of three years—1869-70, and 71.

The Chairman said that in order to proceed, it was necessary that charges should be preferred. Notices had been sent to a number of persons, but none of them had appeared except the Auditor, Mr. Earle.

In an informal conversation that followed between the members of the board and Mr. Earle, the latter stated that he had only come in obedience to the summons; that the committee must ask him questions, and he would be happy to give any information in his power that would facilitate the investigation. He could not say that he had any specific charges to make.

Mr. Billings observed that the committee were there to investigate whatever came before them in that connection, and that the members could not be expected to travel all over the country to hunt up persons to make charges.

Supervisor Cooper suggested that as Mr. Earle had appeared simply in response to notice, and had no charges to make, the committee should proceed to receive from him information relative to matters embodied in an article published in a morning journal on the 17th inst.

The Auditor said he supposed that the order for the investigation contemplated other matter besides that in the article referred to, as the resolution was originally introduced into the Board of Supervisors prior to the publication of the article referred to.

Mr. Andrews suggested that the resolution was offered on political grounds, as the new board had just come in, and general charges were to be made.

Mr. Billings assumed that the President of the board had some facts upon which to base the resolution.

The Auditor said that not knowing just what the committee desired, he would state he had in his office the warrants and vouchers upon which the analysis in the newspaper referred to was made. The person who made the analysis was Mr. Henry F. Taintor, who was employed by the Citizens' Committee of Sixteen to investigate the accounts, and he is still so engaged. He can be found by the committee at any time. All the warrants upon which the proceedings against ex-Mayor Hall were instituted, bore the signature of Mr. Young, who, from his position, was supposed to have official knowledge of their character and purport. These warrants amounted to nearly $30,000,000, all of which passed through Mr. Young's hands, and from which the bank accounts were made up.

Mr. Andrews objected to any further statement by the Auditor on this subject, except under oath.

Mr. Billings was not aware that the committee had any power to administer oaths.

Mr. Andrews and Mr. Young both informed him that the chairmen of all committees were authorized to swear witnesses to be examined before them. Mr. Andrews denied that a single dollar of this money ever went into the hands of Mr. Young, and said that Mr. Earle would not say on oath that it did. The newspapers had tried every case that had come up during the past year, and the public would get the benefit of Mr. Earle's unsworn statement through the papers.

Mr. Earle said he had no personal knowledge of any of this money having passed through Mr. Young's hands.

Mr. Andrews stated that this investigation was desired by Mr. Young, and he hoped that the newspapers would give it general publicity, so that persons who had charges would come forward and prefer them.

The Chairman then proposed that the investigation be postponed until 11 o'clock next Monday morning.

It was suggested that in the meantime the Chairman interview Mr. Earle to ascertain what charges he could make, and that public notice of the next meeting of the committee be given through the papers.

Mr. Earle said he did not want to appear as a prosecutor or a persecutor. He simply came as a witness, and to say that the papers were in his hands. He had not made any analysis of them. He would invite Mr. Taintor to be present, though he could not compel him. There was no doubt that Mr. Taintor would readily come when notified.

Mr. Young suggested that all the papers be produced, and that the committee examine them and decide for themselves.

This suggestion was concurred in by the committee, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the same place.

An American Vessel Set Fire To in a South American Port.

It appears from an official communication, and from affidavits, from Mr. Dexter E. Clapp, United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, that the American bark Mary Ann Bird, Capt. Frank B. Packard, on the morning of the 1st of December last, was discovered to be on fire, when about to sail from Buenos Ayres for this country. About $6,000 damage was caused, the flames being extinguished with difficulty, and all on board being in great danger of their lives. Martyn Cashin, one of the anchor watch of the crew, was found in the lazaretto with a broken kerosene-oil can. He was placed under arrest, and from a statement made by him, Anna Enis, the stewardess, the cook's wife, was also arrested on suspicion of being concerned in a plot to burn the ship. Both prisoners are stated to be now on their way to this country, on the bark Isaac Hall. On these papers, Commissioner Osborn issued his warrant, yesterday, for the arrest of the man and woman, on their arrival at this port.

The captain, first mate, F. C. Handley, and others of the crew of the Mary Ann Bird, will be summoned as witnesses as soon as the vessel arrives.

The crime charged is a grave one, and is punishable with imprisonment for ten years and a fine of $10,000, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

The Credit Mobilier—The Suit of Mrs. Fisk.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, Mr. David Dudley Field, of counsel for Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk, in the suit instituted by James Fisk, Jr., for whom she has been substituted, against the Union Pacific Railroad, the Credit Mobilier of America, and others, appeared and made a motion to have vacated the order recently granted by Judge Woodruff, extending the time of the defendants to put in their answer.

Mr. Stickney, one of the attorneys for the defense, opposed the motion to restrict their time. They needed some time to prepare their answer, and he hoped that the order would not be vacated.

Mr. Field said that since the beginning of the proceedings, in 1871, many extensions had been granted the defendants, and ample opportunity had been given to reply.

Judge Blatchford reserved his decision.

The Forgeries on the Bank of England—More Bonds Seized.

Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, the receiver in the suit of the Bank of England against George Macdonnell, alias Wilson, A. Brion Bidwell, and others, yesterday attached another envelope containing bonds which are supposed to be part of the proceeds of the forgeries in London. It arrived at the post-office some days since, and was addressed to J. C. Brownell, one of Bidwell's aliases. The packet contained $17,800 in United States five-twenty bonds. In the afternoon Mr. Judson Jarvis, of the Sheriff's Office, attached the receiver for a certificate of the receipt of the bonds.

The Stuyvesant Bank—Application to Lease the Property.

Mr. John H. Platt, receiver in bankruptcy of the Stuyvesant Bank, yesterday made an application in the United States District Court, for the permission of the Court to sell the lease of the bank property to the Sixpenny Savings Bank, the directors of which have made an offer to buy it, for $10,000. The lease had seven years to run, and some of the creditors, it is understood, claim that the property is worth more. No one appeared, however, to oppose the motion, which Judge Blatchford has under consideration. He will probably grant the application if there is no opposition on the part of the dissenting creditors of the bank.

Run Over and Killed on the Erie Road.

An unknown man was killed at the "Fish House," near the east bank of the Hackensack River, yesterday morning. Deceased was walking on the Erie track, and seeing a train approaching he sprang to the track of the Morris and Essex, which was near by, and landing in front of a train going in the opposite direction was run over. Death was instantaneous. There was nothing found on the person of deceased to lead to identification.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 86¾	400 Rock Island...... 115¾
300 do..........c. 86⅝	100 do..........s3. 115⅝
300 do..........c. 86⅝	100 do.............. 115¾
1000 do..........c. 86⅝	200 Bos., H. & Erie.... 3⅞
400 do..........c. 86⅝	700 do.........b3. 4
600 do..........c. 86⅝	600 do............ 4
300 do..........c. 86⅝	200 do.........b3. 4⅛
100 do..........c. 86⅝	100 do............ 4⅛
500 do..........c. 86⅝	200 do............ 4⅛
400 do.............. 86⅝	100 do............ 4⅛
700 Erie Railroad...... 65⅝	400 do..........c. 4⅛
270 do.........s3. 65⅝	400 do.........s3. 4⅛
200 Pacific Mail...... 57⅝	500 do............ 4⅛
400 do............. 57⅝	500 do.........b3. 4⅛
100 do............. 57⅝	700 do............ 4⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H...b4. 102⅛	300 do..........c. 4⅛
200 do........c. 102⅛	200 do............ 4⅛
200 do........c. 102⅛	100 do.........s3. 4⅛
40 Lake Shore......c. 93⅝	100 do..........c. 4⅛
200 do..........c. 93⅝	200 do............ 4⅛
300 do..........c. 93⅝	200 Panama Railroad. 110⅛
1100 St. Paul........... 60	300 Ohio & Miss........ 46
500 do............. 59⅞	200 do............ 46⅛
100 do............. 59⅞	100 do.........b3. 46⅛
100 do............. 59⅞	100 do............ 46
800 do............. 59⅞	150 do............ 46⅛
100 do............. 59⅞	100 do............ 46
800 do............. 59⅞	200 do............ 46⅛
100 do............. 59⅞	200 do............ 46⅛
300 do..........c. 59⅞	100 C., C. & I. C.......c. 39⅝
300 do.........s3. 59⅞	800 Harlem Railroad. 135⅛
200 do............. 59⅞	100 do............ 135⅛
1000 do............. 59⅞	400 Union Pacific...... 35⅛
100 do............. 59⅞	1100 do............ 35⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...117⅝	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 R..'68. 116⅝
4,000 do........s3. 117⅞	5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 R. 112⅛
15,000 do...bet. call. 117⅝	5,000 U.S.5-20C..'68.b3. 117⅜
10,000 U.S.5-20C..'67.b3. 118⅛	10,000 do............ 117⅜

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 81	200 Erie R......b. c. s3. 65⅝
11,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T... 12	200 do..........c. 65⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s............ 94	400 do............ 65⅝
2,000 Va. 6s, old........ 44⅛	100 do..........c. 65⅝
1,000 Ark. 6s. F. Act. 39	200 Cleve. & P. Guar. 88⅝
10,000 S. Car. 6s,n.b.c.,	110 C., C., C. & I.....b3. 87⅝
April & Oct... 22	83 L. S. & M. So... 93⅝
14,000 N.Y. St.7s.B. L.	300 do...bet. call. 93⅝
Reg............ 106⅛	100 do..........c. 93⅝
2,000 Erie 3d......... 98⅛	200 do..........c. 93⅝
5,000 Erie 4th........ 101⅛	300 do............ 93⅝
5,000 Erie 5th........ 100	300 do............ 93⅝
10,000 Mich. Cen. 8s.... 116⅛	400 do..........c. 93⅝
5,000 Mich. So. S. F... 105	10 Panama Railroad. 111
10,000 P.Ts.Guar.by.Mo. 97	100 do........b30. 112
12,000 U. Pac. 1st....... 87	100 do...bet. call. 110⅝
1,000 do.............. 87⅝	300 do............ 110⅝
4,000 U. P. 7s,L. G...c. 79⅝	100 do............ 110⅝
1,000 do.........c. 79⅜	100 do............ 110⅝
16,000 U. P. 10s Inc. s3. 75	400 do............ 110⅝
20,000 do............ 75⅛	600 do............ 110⅛
5,000 N. J. C. 1st. n.c. 104	10 N. J. Cen....b. c. 103⅝
2,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st. 103⅛	100 do............ 103⅛
1,000 St.L.& I. M.1st. 95⅛	700 Union Pacific.b. c. 35⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P.1st,	100 do.........s3. 35
LaC. Div....... 89⅛	500 do............ 35
10,000 B., C.R.&M.1st. 89⅛	600 do............ 34⅞
3,000 C., C. & I. C.1st. 91	100 do.........b3. 35
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 2d. 74	800 do............ 35
1,000 North Mo. 1st... 91	100 do.........s3. 35
3,000 C., R. I. & P.7s. 104	900 do............ 34⅞
40 Cont. Bank...b. c. 80	200 D., L. & W.....b30. 101⅛
8 Del. & H. Canal... 118	100 do..........c. 101
500 West. Union.b. c. 86⅝	30 do............ 100⅝
700 do..........c. 86⅛	50 Morris & Essex... 90⅝
1300 do............ 86⅛	100 Chicago & R. I. R. 115⅝
400 do.........b3. 86⅝	300 do..bet. call. 115⅛
300 do..........c. 86⅝	100 do........b3. 115⅝
200 do............ 86⅛	200 do............ 115⅛
400 do............ 86⅝	100 B., H. & E.n.c.b10. 4⅛
100 do.........s3. 86⅛	100 do............ 4
200 do.........b3. 86⅛	100 do............ 4⅛
100 Consol. Coal........ 56⅛	200 do.........b3. 4⅛
50 American Exp..... 68⅛	100 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 59⅝
175 do..bet. call. 68⅛	200 do............ 59⅛
100 Quicksilver Pref. 50	100 do..........c. 59⅝
300 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 57⅝	200 do..........c. 59⅝
300 do.........c. 57⅝	100 do............ 59⅝
100 do........s3. 57⅛	300 do............ 59⅝
100 do............ 57⅛	1000 do............ 59⅝
400 do............ 57⅝	200 do............ 59⅝
100 do.........b3. 57⅝	100 do............ 59⅝
1000 do............ 57	100 do..........c. 59⅝
100 do.........s3. 57	5 Chic. & Alt. Sc... 97
100 do..........c. 57	100 N. J. Southern.... 23
40 N. Y. Cen & Hud. 102	200 Han. & St. Jos.... 42
2200 do..bet. call. 102	100 do............ 41⅝
300 do..........c. 102	300 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 46⅛
100 do.........b4. 102	100 do............ 46
900 do............ 102	1800 do............ 45⅞
500 Harlem Railroad. 136	200 do.........b3. 46
400 do............ 135⅝	300 C., C. & I. C.b. c. 39⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81. 118	3,000 U.S. 5-20C., '65.n. 116⅝
7,000 U.S. 5-20C.,'64.c. 117⅛	$1,000 U.S. 5-20C.,'67 c. 118⅛
1,000 U.S. 5-20C.,'65.c. 118⅛	20,000 U. S. 5 20 C., '81. 115⅛
2,000 U.S. 5-20R.,'65.n. 116⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100 Maryland Coal.... 26⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. R... 102
200 do........... 26⅛	300 do.......... 101⅞
500 Lake Shore R..... 93⅝	800 do........s3. 101⅞
800 do........... 93⅛	500 do.......... 101⅞
1100 Western Union.. 86	100 do.......b3. 101⅞
100 do........c. 86	300 Union Pacific R.. 34⅞
100 do.......s3. 85⅞	20 C. C. C. & I. R.... 87⅝
200 do........... 85⅞	100 St. Paul R........ 59⅝
200 do.......b3. 86	100 do.......... 59⅝
100 Pacific Mail...s60. 56⅛	500 do.......... 59⅝
600 do........... 57	100 do........c. 59⅝
1700 do........... 56⅞	500 do.......... 59⅝
200 do.......b3. 57	100 C., C. & I C.... s3. 39⅛
100 Rock Island R.... 115⅛	300 Ohio & Miss R... 45⅞
100 Bos., H. & E..b3. 4	100 do.......b30. 46⅛
100 do.......b10. 4	200 do.......... 45⅞
100 do........... 4	300 do........s3. 45⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 C..C.&I.C.1stM.	100 Panama Railroad. 111
bet. call. 91	300 Un. Pac. R....b.c. 34⅞
100 Canton Company. 93⅛	100 do........b3. 34⅞
100 W. Un. T...b.c.b3. 86	100 Ill. Cen. R.....b.c. 117⅛
100 do........... 86	100 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. 88⅛
500 Pac. Mail..b.c.s60. 56⅛	200 C., C. & I. C...b3. 87⅛
600 do........... 57	26 do.......... 87⅛
300 do........... 57⅛	600 Chi. & R. I....b.c. 125⅛
100 do........b3. 57⅛	100 do........c. 115⅝
800 N. Y. C. & H.b.c. 101⅞	100 Mil. & St. P..b.c. 59⅝
100 Erie Railroad.b.c. 65⅞	100 Ohio & M..b. c.b3. 45⅞
200 do........... 65⅝	300 Bos., H. & E..b.c. 4⅛
100 Harlem R....b. c. 136⅛	200 do........b3. 4⅛
100 do........... 136⅛	100 Chi. & Alton R.... 112⅛
100 do........... 136⅜	200 do.......b.c. 112⅝
100 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 93⅛	100 H. & St. J. R..b.c. 41⅛

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$9,000 Reg. 6s, '81...... 117⅛	400 Harlem Railroad.. 137
50,000 U.S. 5-20C.,'65.n. 116⅛	100 do.......... 137⅛
5,000 do.......... 116⅜	200 do.......... 137⅜
5,600 U.S.5-20C.,'68.b3. 117⅛	1600 do.......... 138
100 U. S. Express..... 75⅛	300 do.......... 137⅜
109 Western Union... 86⅛	700 Union Pacific R.. 35
6 do.......... 86⅛	100 do.......b3. 35
100 do.......... 86⅛	200 St. Paul Railroad. 59⅞
400 do.......... 86	700 do.......... 60
900 do.......... 86⅛	100 do.......b3. 59⅞
100 do.......... 86⅛	200 Del., Lac. & W. R. 101⅛
520 Lake Shore R..... 93⅛	200 Bos. H. & Erie R. 4⅛
400 Pacific Mail...... 57⅛	100 do.......b3. 4⅛
200 do.......b3. 57⅛	100 do.......b15. 4⅜
100 do.......... 57⅜	400 do.......s30. 4⅛
400 Erie Railroad..... 65⅛	100 do.......s30. 4⅛
900 do.......... 65⅞	100 do.......b30. 4⅛
500 Erie Railroad Pf.. 74⅛	200 do.......... 4
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 101⅞	200 do.......s60. 4
100 do.......b3. 102	700 Ohio & Miss R.... 46
200 do.......... 102	100 do.......b3. 46
100 do.......... 101⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo. R.. 41⅛
100 do.......s60. 101⅞	200 C., C. & I. C. R ... 39⅛
500 Panama R......... 111⅛	200 do.......... 39⅞
100 do.......b3. 111⅛	200 do.......... 39⅛
200 Rock Island R.s3. 115⅛	

SATURDAY, March 29—P. M.

The Bank return this Afternoon places the Legal Tender Money below the 25 ₩ cent. basis by about $393,775. The loss on the Gold Notes average is $1,293,200. The Greenbacks gain $425,600. The general line of Deposits is $1,114,800 below the last return, and the Loans are down $850,100. The unfavorable look of the return was foreshadowed by the extreme dearness of Money on the Stock Exchange toward the close of the week. At the very close this Afternoon, the rate to the Brokers had fallen to about one ₩ cent. a month, or a thirty-second of one ₩ cent. for the day.

The *Bulls* in the Gold Room advanced their offers to buy to-day to 116⅞@117 ₩ cent., and the speculation had a very strong and upward tone at the close of business. The Cash Gold has not yet been made scarce by the speculators for the rise, but there may be some apprehension felt by parties who have to buy or borrow Gold next week that something of a sharp *corner* may be attempted.

The foreign Exchanges are in violent contrast with the Gold market. The rates in London are depressed to 108½@109 ₩ cent. for Bills payable on demand, and to 107½@108 ₩ cent. for 60 days' Bills.

The Public Funds are firm, but scarcely up to the additional rise in Gold. The State Bonds and Railroad Mortgages steady. The Share speculation at the Stock Exchange is not especially light on any part of the list, and, upon the whole, the market of the day was weaker than at the close on Friday, and lacking spirit on nearly all the Road and Miscellaneous Stocks. Among the former Harlem is an exception, selling up to 137⅞@138 ₩ cent. The following general quotations were made at 3 o'clock P. M., the Saturday hour for closing the Exchange:

Closing Quotations—MARCH 29.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	115¼	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118½	118½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118¼	118¼
American Gold	116½	116½
Bills on London, 60 days	108	107½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅛	102
Chicago and Rock Island	115¼	115¼
Pacific Mail	57¼	57¼
St. Paul Preferred	76¼	76
St. Paul Common	60	59⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46¼	45⅞
Western Union Telegraph	86⅛	86⅛
Erie	65⅝	65⅝
Union Pacific	35⅛	35
Lake Shore	93⅝	93⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	39⅛	39⅛
Toledo and Wabash	72⅛	72⅛
Harlem	136	137⅞

The Union Pacific Railroad Company report on their traffic department:

	February, 1873.	February, 1872.
Earnings	$491,783 55	$534,115 09
Expenses	289,266 22	392,354 05
Net earnings	$202,517 33	$141,761 04
	Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 1873.	Jan. 1 to Feb. 29, 1872.
Earnings	$1,015,758 41	$808,051 17
Expenses	640,833 42	772,095 81
Net earnings	$374,924 99	$35,955 36
Increase gross earnings 1873, compared with 1872		$207,707 24
Increase net earnings 1873, compared with 1872		338,969 63

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly Interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY. MILWAUKEE EXTENSION FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FOR SALE AT 90, AND RECOMMENDED AS AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY BY HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 29—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94; 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 91; Erie Railway Shares, 12¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm. Middling Upland, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Evening.—Bacon, 40s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, March 29—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £38 5s. ₩ ton.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Fancher.

Franklin vs. Marx et al.; amendments allowed.

Harrington vs. Nash Petition; the action be revived in name of executor granted; also order confirming report and directing sale, &c.

Lathrop vs. Godfrey.—See memorandum of decision.

Siney vs. Buddensick et al.; order settled.

Robinson vs. Kesselback; findings settled.

McClave et al. vs. Wheatley et al.; reference granted to take proofs.

Jenkins vs. Banks et al.; report confirmed and order settled.

Baher vs. Baher; order granted to take proof.

Kelctram vs. Kelctram; reference granted to take proof, &c.

In re The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for trustee, &c.; order granted appointing trustee, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 29.

By Judge Robinson.

Hers vs. Dill; report confirmed, and judgment for plaintiff.

Smith vs. Brig Eliza; appeal dismissed under section 384 of the Code, unless appellant stipulate within five days after service of notice of order hereon, to bring appeal to trial at the next General Term: $10 costs of motion to abide event of appeal.

Crevier vs. The Mayor, &c.; Freeborn vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgments for plaintiffs, enjoining the assessment.

Lagrave vs. The Mayor; Voorhees, Jr., vs. The Mayor; injuction allowed against assessment by Board of Assessors, with costs, without prejudice to reassessment under act of 1872, chapter 580. See opinion.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by his department during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday:)

By the Collector of Assessments:		
For Broadway widening	$23,276 50	
For Riverside Park opening	12,599 56	
For other improvements	18,801 19	—$54,677 25
For water rent and penalties		3,077 96
For sewer permits		220 00
From sale of buildings on Broadway widening		17,[illegible]
Total receipts		$75,[illegible] 71

The uncollected balances on 162 assessment lists in the office of Collector of Assessments amount to $5,755,546 79.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT-OFFER FOR MARCH!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway, Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $280 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS On the EASIEST TERMS.

"The Silver Tongues,"

On rental and sale per installment plan. Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, (Estb'd 1846.)
143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y.
FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE, richly finished, with all modern improvements rich tone, nearly new, made to order, cost $850; will be sold for half price to quick purchaser. Apply at No. 590 6th-av., near 40th-st., in furniture-storage establishment of

ABRAHAM L. BATTERSON.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. have REMOVED to 25 UNION-SQUARE, where they offer a full assortment of their celebrated CABINET ORGANS. FIFTY STYLES, $55 to $500 and upward each. They undertake to furnish the CHEAPEST as well as BEST instruments of this class. ORGANS RENTED, with privilege to purchase, or SOLD FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS. *Illustrated Catalogues free.*

AT HAINES BROS.', No. 27 Union-square. First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS. SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 155 4th-av.)

GIRARD COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Broadway and 9th-st., New-York, private instruction in all branches of music under the most eminent professors; special attention called to our vocal department; liberal arrangements made with good voices.

GREATEST BARGAINS IN NEW and second-hand pianos and organs ever offered. Sold on small monthly installments; rented, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 739 Broadway.

STEINWAY GRAND PIANO IN PERFECT order, for sale at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

A BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME PIANO-forte, prior to removal, $125; modern improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 7 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER of the piano desires board in a private family where instructions will be received in part payment for the same. Address A. V. R., No. 308 West 23d-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID.—The public are cautioned against negotiating a note of Messrs. Leopold, Kuh & Co. for fifty-three hundred and twenty 50-100 dollars, dated Oct. 1, 1872, at six months after date, payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, payment of the sum having been stopped. The above note is indorsed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

PAINTING, &C.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—W. H. Lunay, house, sign, and decorative painter, No. 208 6th-st., three doors from Bowery, New-York, proposes to do work on the most reasonable terms possible; can give good references. Parties wishing to furnish their own stock and have the work done by the day, can do so to their satisfaction. No. 208 6th-st., three doors from Bowery.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1873.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $13 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $25; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $6; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts

Like all mysterious murders which have preceded it, the Goodrich case shows the incapacity of the police to deal with any affair which requires the exercise of a little common sense. In the Brooklyn tragedy the only achievement of the officers, thus far, is the arrest and imprisonment of a young woman, whom they do not charge with any complicity in the crime, but merely suspect to know something more than she has told. By this stretch of law and defiance of justice Chief CAMPBELL does not seem to have aided in the discovery of the murderer, but he would have succeeded in bringing the aged parents and innocent child of his prisoner to absolute starvation had not the account of their condition, published in THE TIMES, induced several benevolent people to relieve their most pressing necessities. If the detained woman really knows anything of importance regarding the murder, which does not appear, it would be easy to keep her under such surveillance as would secure her attendance when necessary, and yet allow her to pursue her ordinary avocations for the benefit of those who are wholly dependent upon her. The Brooklyn Chief of Police might certainly nurse his theories, and prove himself unequal to the task he has in hand, without violating the spirit of the law or starving several innocent people.

The Legislature of 1871 had too much work on hand for its master TWEED to give any attention to the very able report on local taxation submitted to it by Messrs. WELLS, DODGE, and CUYLER, the commission appointed to investigate the subject. More exciting subjects came in, subsequently, to divert public attention from the data and conclusions embodied in this report. The entire question was reopened last night, by Mr. WELLS, in a lecture before the Union League Club, of which we present a very full report. The lecture ought to be studied by every tax-payer. It has a vital bearing on the prosperity and development of the entire State, and bears a very special relation to the interests of the tax-paying class in this City.

Mr. P. H. WATSON, President of the Erie Railroad, is doubtless an excellent man, and not deficient in honest impulses. He has got a little contaminated, however, by the influences amid which he works. Witness his apology for the money expended in changing the board, on the ground that the Erie shareholders had a right to do as they pleased with their own property. Apart from the essentially immoral basis on which this too familiar dictum rests, is it true that the Erie Railroad is the "property" of the shareholders in the same sense as a building lot is the property of its purchaser? In obtaining certain valuable franchises from the public, the Erie Corporation made a distinct contract with the public to perform certain duties. To swell the amount of their indebtedness by illegal or disreputable means is a breach of such contract, because it affords a pretext for charging higher freights in order to repay such obligations. On this and other grounds, we do not think that the Erie stockholders can do as they like with "their own property."

The farmers of the North-west have determined to act upon the principle that those are helped who help themselves. In addition to the proposed general combination against the railways which we have noticed, we find that the farmers of Kansas have formed a Co-operative State Association, with objects entirely distinct from those of agricultural societies generally. The resolutions adopted at Topeka, declare against the present rate of taxation, National, State, and local; against giving the banks a monopoly of the national currency, and insist that railroad freight and fares shall be limited by law. They further pledge the farmers to ignore all political influences and prejudices, and to support only such men for office as are known to be true to the interests of the farmers. This is only one of the many indications constantly coming to us that the farmers of the West and North-west are aroused to the necessity of doing something to relieve themselves from the hardships under which they believe they suffer. There is a suggestion in this fact that cannot be safely overlooked, in calculating the political probabilities of the future, as this concerted action of a leading interest, to become effective, must of necessity become political to the extent that it will seek to control elections.

Contrite Congressmen continue to multiply all over the land, and as the salary grab is thrust before their agonized eyes by an indignant people, each exclaims, as did *Macbeth* to the ghost of *Banquo*. Each one of them has a moving tale of his herculean labors to defeat the Butler amendment, and each defies mankind in general to find any of the stolen property on his person. Among the latest publications on this interesting theme, is a letter from Gen. GARFIELD, of Ohio, who states the efforts he made to defeat BUTLER'S grab, but if having been incorporated, in spite of these efforts, in his Appropriation bill, he was forced to vote for the bill as a whole. Nobody suspected that Gen. GARFIELD was in favor of the steal, nor was it necessary for Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, to explain, as he has, that he did not take the money. These explanations, from those who did what they could to save the nation from the disgrace of this measure, are comforting to a certain extent, but the public would relish much more keenly some statements from those who voted for the steal and pocketed the proceeds. Whoever among them will come forward with a defense of his conduct will be sure of a notoriety that will be sufficiently extensive, however undesirable it may prove.

An unreasonable individual makes some ridiculous propositions in a Pennsylvania paper. A bill being before the Legislature requiring refined oil to be brought to a test of 190°, this person demands that the legislators should acquire some practical knowledge of the subject before acting upon it, and hopes they will adjourn before "perpetrating any nonsense." A great many people have demanded and hoped in this way before, but without much success, and we fear the Pennsylvania enthusiast as to oil is doomed to disappointment. When legislators take pains to inform themselves as to what they are doing, and fail to perpetrate any nonsense the millennium will be at hand. A somewhat careful scrutiny of the proceedings of the State Legislatures this Winter, our own included, has not afforded us any indication of the near approach of a desired period.

Having to perform the mournful duty of nominating candidates to be defeated, with one exception, at the next State election, the Democracy of Michigan has just been assembled in State Convention, and, of course, resolved at great length, and with extreme vigor, concerning Republican iniquities. They were doleful about many things, and especially exercised regarding the "fearful demoralization of the times," as evidenced in the Credit Mobilier and salary scandals, for which the Republicans were, of course, wholly responsible; but they plainly hoped for nothing better from the Democrats, as they say, "With such views we should prefer organization independent of past party associations." They then express a wish to "carry no dead issues into future political contests"—meaning, evidently, that they cannot hope to win as Democrats. We do not wonder that a convention which came to a conclusion so sensible put the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge at the head of its ticket, and thus made a certainty of electing one of its nominees.

Burglars appear to be exceptionally industrious at present, and it is satisfactory to find three cases reported in which their operations were frustrated by the vigilance and industry of the police. In two of these the outlaws showed themselves ready to resort to any extremity in order to escape arrest, in one case firing several pistol-shots at the officer, and in the other throwing pepper in his eyes. These facts are suggestions of the need of renewed industry and severity upon the part of the District-Attorney and the judges who have already done so much to check this lawlessness. In one of the cases to which we are referring, two notorious law-breakers were secured by the police, and very much will be done to awe the professional burglars into submission to the law if they are promptly and summarily punished.

Claims for City Advertising.

If certain newspapers had displayed half the zeal in warring against the corrupt practices of our local Government that they have displayed, and in several cases are still displaying, in the attempt to participate in these practices themselves, the work of reforming the administration of the City of New-York would have been a good deal easier. That payments for City advertising came under the Tweed administration to be used as a vast corruption fund, is a fact with which the public is tolerably familiar. That the adjustment of the very extensive arrears of Corporation advertising left as a legacy of Tammany misrule, has been a work of peculiar delicacy and difficulty, is equally well known It was found that prior to 1872 there were outstanding claims against the City held by at least eighty different newspapers. The names of more than one-half of these are entirely unknown to the general public, and fully one-half of the total amount claimed was, in one way or other, either fraudulent or illegal in its origin. As a result of the active lobbying of several impecunious newspaper proprietors, a bill was passed by the last Legislature, doing very ample justice to the newspapers. In fact, under its provisions, several disreputable journals tried to get a good deal more than justice, by endeavoring to establish, through the aid of the courts, a meaning of the word "audit" which would cancel half the crimes of TWEED and CONNOLLY, and entirely cover the "ministerial" delinquencies of ex-Mayor HALL.

Defeated in the attempt to establish the validity of an advertisement by the simple fact of its insertion, without regard to either its legal authority or the rate at which it was charged, some of the papers aggrieved by an honest and thorough sifting of their claims, have had recourse to this Legislature for a new law which shall allow them to make a raid on the City Treasury, in defiance either of legal rules of audit or equitable modes of examination. Several bills have been introduced into the Legislature for this purpose, one of them, at least, under the disreputable paternity of Assemblyman "MIKE" NORTON. "Skilled talent" has, of course, been summoned to the aid of these measures of retrospective robbery. We have before us a memorial "to the members of the Senate and Assembly," which sets forth a number of so-called "reasons" why the Legislature should pass "an act providing for the examination and payment of newspaper claims." This memorial is signed by THOMAS W. PITTMAN and MAUNSELL B. FIELD, "of counsel." These gentlemen claim, as we are informed, to represent the New-York *Herald*, the *Evening Telegram*, and the *Sunday Mercury*. Now, all these papers have had their claims already examined and disposed of by the Board of Audit, with the following result: The *Herald* claimed $44,875 and was allowed $33,470; *Telegram* claimed $27,217 and was allowed $13,847; while the *Mercury* claimed $46,331 and was allowed $13,804.

We know nothing of the ground on which these heavy deductions were made. We only know that they were the result of a uniform system which meted out the same measure of justice to everybody, and under which the public treasury was saved from expending a single dollar which it was not legally entitled to pay. Of course, a rigid system like this applied to indebtedness which had been incurred under the loose administrative methods of the last five years, was pretty sure to involve a certain amount of injustice to individual claimants. Respectable newspapers had accepted advertisements in perfect good faith from City officials, who had no legal authority to give out such contracts, and in various other ways claims having no element of fraud had to be cut down under a strictly judicial audit. Whatever may be the extent of such hardships, it is trifling in comparison with the enormous gain to the public interest and the very considerable saving to the public purse, represented in the application of rigid methods of audit to local indebtedness. Newspapers that made noisy, if somewhat late professions of attachment to Reform principles, ought to have recognized a special obligation to pocket a slight personal loss for the sake of a great public benefit. In any case, the courts were open to them, if the wrong was of a kind susceptible of legal redress. To use the courts only for the purpose of trying to evade the strict execution of law; to pursue the members of the Examining Board with mean and disgusting slanders; to hound down the head of the Finance Department by a course of reckless aspersion, and then to appeal to the Legislature again, to put through certain corrupt enactments for their personal benefit, are things which have been done in this matter by journals claiming to be reputable.

A course of action like this amounts to a confession of a fraudulent design on the public treasury. That the proprietor of the *Herald* and *Telegram* should stand sponsor for such action may surprise some people; that the proprietors of the vile sheet which makes common cause in this effort to swindle the public, should so act will surprise nobody. In addition to warning the people and their representatives against the bill or bills placed under the charge of Messrs. PITTMAN and FIELD, we take leave to protest against the cool impertinence of these persons in the free and unrestricted use of the phrase "newspaper proprietors" and against their palming off on the Legislature buncombe like this:

"It is sufficient to know that these claims are held by many gentlemen who now stand in the foremost ranks of American journalism—men who are the chroniclers of the times, and whose opinions are daily contributing to instruct the people in public affairs, and who, to a great extent, sway our political, social and moral destinies—men of unimpeachable integrity and of unassailable honor," &c., &c.

If Messrs. PITTMAN and FIELD are ashamed of their employers, they have no right to try to degrade the entire New-York Press by professing to act for it. If their employers are ashamed of the work undertaken by their agents, they have equally little right to speak in the name of such of their contemporaries as have some character to lose. It may be suggested to the journals reported to be engaged in this dirty business, that they should either disavow it, or abstain in all time coming from criticising the retrospective "steal" of the Forty-second Congress, the dishonesty of the Credit Mobilier scheme, or even the towering infamy of TWEED.

The University Boat-Race.

The great University boat-race of 1873 is over. The picked crews of Oxford and Cambridge have once more rowed over the course between Mortlake and Putney, where so many other University crews have strained their lungs and muscles in the fierce struggle for a watery victory. London has again made its annual pilgrimage up the river, in order that a thousand or so of its citizens might catch a glimpse of the oarsmen as they flashed along their course, and that other thousands might enjoy the happiness of gazing at the back-hair of the fortunate ones who lined the river's bank, and of cheering vaguely as the invisible athletes shot by. The backers of Cambridge have collected their winnings and drank their subsequent libations of triumph, and all England has read the account of the great race, and has strengthened itself in the conviction that no people except the English are capable of rowing racing-shells, or of doing anything else that is, at the same time, athletic, noble, and conducive to the sale of unlimited beer.

The young men who have just endured a long privation of tobacco and late morning naps; who have faced, in scanty clothing, the cold March winds, and have pulled at their oars until they were at the point of breaking all sorts of blood vessels, are certainly entitled to credit for their splendid protest against that neglect of bodily cultivation which is the crying evil of modern civilization. We have departed so widely from the Greek worship of physical perfection, that we have passed to the opposite extreme of regarding the body as something essentially indecent, and prone, when treated with anything like respect, to assume an attitude of hostility to the spiritual nature, and to drag the latter down—if possible—to a shameful state of servitude. The University boat-race has its objectionable features. It is not impossible that the training which the men undergo breaks down the constitution, and opens the door to paralysis, heart-disease, and other inconvenient maladies. The race is, nevertheless, a recognition of the worth and beauty of our physical nature. It is a public profession of homage to the human body. As such, it is of infinite value to the English people, and deserves to be ranked among the best educating influences that go forth from the gray walls of Oxford and Cambridge.

For the University race, the great athletic anniversary of England, is not to be looked upon simply as an isolated event. It not only excites a love of boating among the English youth, and even among the college boys of America, but it gives a powerful impulse to athletic sports of every description. Its influence is wide and lasting, and if the university boating man is looked upon by his more studious fellows as one who sells his classical and mathematical opportunities for a worthless mess of aquatic pottage, he can solace himself with the reflection that his example will have its share in making the next generation of Englishmen stronger, healthier, and therefore better than they would have been had he spent his university life in acquiring Greek, and his subsequent days in industriously forgetting it.

Next Summer, our own University regatta is to take place, and already nine colleges have signified their intention to share in it. If the choice of March as the month for the great English boat-race is not altogether a wise one, our custom of rowing under the blazing sun of Midsummer is certainly still more injudicious. Nothing is gained in the cause of physical culture by subjecting young men to the imminent danger of sunstroke. Neither is there any reason why the crowd which will assemble at Springfield to watch the good rowing of the victorious crew and the misdirected energies of those who are beaten by bad coaching, should be made to endure the torture of an August night spent in the air-tight bedrooms of provincial hotels. If the University regatta were to be fixed for the middle of June, the crew could count upon a complete absence of wind; for experience has shown that our yacht-club, which selects that season for its regatta, is rarely incommoded with anything like a breeze. Smooth water and a moderate temperature are the conditions of comfortable rowing, and if the college boating-men would fix the time of their next regatta in the early part of Summer, they would both consult their own comfort and earn the thanks of the public.

The Death Penalty.

The logic of the opponents of capital punishment is not always strong, and it never shows to good advantage under strong excitement. There is no doubting the excitement under which this class of the community is now laboring, and there is no end to the peculiarities of their logic. Only the other day one of the journals which has made itself conspicuous as an advocate for the abolition of the death penalty cited the murder of CHARLES GOODRICH, in Brooklyn, on Thursday night, as a proof of the futility of hanging FOSTER in New-York on Friday morning. According to this writer, if the example of an execution does not work backward, it does not work at all.

It would not be fair to deny that there are revolting features in the administration of the law for the punishment of murder, and that there are grave defects as well. An execution in the presence of a miscellaneous crowd, is a demoralizing spectacle, and its bad effects are pretty sure to nearly balance its good ones. And certainly the long struggle for delay and clemency, which inevitably follows conviction in the case of any prisoner commanding money and influence enough to sustain such a struggle, is evil in its influence on the community.

But it is not on these arguments, or such as these, that the opposition to capital punishment is based. It is, instead, generally claimed that it is wrong to take human life, because if it be taken by error, the injustice can never be remedied; because it is irrevocably consigning a human soul to an unknown, and possibly eternally unhappy, fate; and because human life, in itself, has an inviolable sanctity. These arguments have the fatal defect of being pertinent to a condition of society which has not yet been attained, and which is only very remotely attainable. No great penalty is ever inflicted without the gravest danger of committing an irremediable injustice. No man compelled wrongfully to spend years of his life in prison, in punishment for an alleged degrading offense, can ever have made up to him the injury he receives. Again, whatever risk of future misery exists in taking life in the name of the community is taken in case of war, and whatever sanctity there is in human life is then violated. The world is not yet ready to abandon war, or to acknowledge a rule of conduct absolutely inconsistent with the duty of national defense. On the contrary, every country trains a portion of its citizens in the destruction of life, and nearly every man, in a free country, at least, believes fully that there are interests of the community of which he forms a part worth more than his life, or than many thousand lives. While this is true, it is idle to argue that society cannot take life to protect life.

Another argument used against the infliction of capital punishment is that juries will not convict murderers, if sentence of death is to follow, but will, if sentence of life-imprisonment is to be substituted. On this point we confess there has been very little evidence produced. Juries do disagree very often in murder cases. Do they disagree any less often in other obscure cases? Murder is often, under our law, a difficult crime to fasten definitely on any prisoner. The question of intent is rarely easily settled. The attempts of judges to lay down the principles by which it can be decided show plainly enough the inherent difficulty of dealing with it. No two judges' charges produce exactly the same impression on even intelligent minds. They often produce conflicting and confusing impressions on minds of the kind the jury-box furnishes. There is, so far as we have seen, no evidence as to the influence exerted by the death penalty in deterring juries from finding verdicts of guilty.

We do not need to point out to our readers that the question is not a simple one, and that a few rambling figures, pitched together from Rhode Island and Wisconsin, will not solve it. Nor will the well-meant, but unreasoning, sentimentality of the prominent advocates of the abolition of the death penalty do away with all difficulties. The men and women who believe the present system better than any that has been proposed in its favor may be bloodthirsty, but they are not so dangerous as the desperadoes of our great cities, whom capital punishment is intended to restrain. We confess we should be less moved over the execution of every tenant of "murderers' row," than we are by the daily reports that we are compelled to read of murders and murderous assaults upon innocent persons in this City. Every one knows what is meant by the dangerous class in this community. For our part we should not deem it an unmerciful thing, if it were possible, to sweep that class into their graves, that the half million of men and women who earn an honest living in New-York might do so in safety.

The law for the punishment of murder is open to much improvement. Better juries could be provided. Appeals could be simplified, and the time necessary to complete them be shortened. The pardoning power could be differently regulated, and lodged in a council rather than in one person, incumbered already with engrossing duties. These and kindred changes, which would make the punishment of murder sure and swift, would be the most merciful reforms that could just now be tried.

The City Prison Problem.

Recent events have made it evident that the City must speedily be provided with a new prison. It was certain that whenever public attention should be directed to the unsightly and unhealthful structure which now serves for that purpose, the Tombs would be doomed. The examination and report just made by a committee of the Board of Aldermen and the report of a sanitary inspector to the Board of Health have had the effect of calling this attention to the present City prison, and it is condemned as wholly inadequate and unsuited to the purposes for which it is used. Built to accommodate 120 prisoners, the daily average confined within its walls is over 400, and erected many years ago on piles driven into the refuse of the "Collect" pond, it has none of the modern appliances to secure complete drainage and ventilation. These cannot be obtained nor the capacity of the prison increased, except by the entire reconstruction of the buildings, at a cost which would be sufficient to provide a new structure, in a more convenient and healthful locality.

These facts would justify the purchase of another site, and the erection of these new buildings, but a letter which we publish from one of our most eminent sanitarians and public-spirited citizens points out how this may be avoided, a new prison secured, and proper hospital facilities provided at the same time. The scheme is to convert Bellevue Hospital to its original purpose of a prison, and remove the hospital to one of the islands where it properly belongs. The advantages of this plan are numerous and palpable. The City owns the site of Bellevue, and no ground need be purchased; the buildings there are ample to accommodate the prison, all the criminal courts, the District-Attorney's offices, and the coroners. The cost of reconstructing them to fit them for their new use would not be one-fourth what the Tombs would sell for. The removal of these various courts and offices would vacate rooms in the City Hall, and the public building in City Hall Park, which would accommodate at least two of the City executive departments, thus saving a large amount annually in rents. With the ample site at Bellevue, there would be space for carrying on various prison industries, and there is no reason why the support of the City Prison should not be devolved in a great measure on the prisoners themselves.

Another and chief advantage of this scheme, is, that it compels the City to resort immediately to a hospital system in accordance with the enlightenment of the age. Medical experience has declared distinctly against large hospitals, and their evils are so apparent and so disgraceful to the community which permits them, that the City must very shortly abandon Bellevue, and resort to small reception hospitals in different localities, with a convalescent hospital of moderate capacity beyond the limits of the City. For the latter purpose, a building is already provided in the Inebriate Asylum, which is almost unused, and which would fully meet all the needs of many years to come, while the few inebriates who come into public keeping can be provided for elsewhere at very little cost. As to the reception hospitals, the City already has two, and the two others which would be required can be obtained without delay, and at trifling expense.

It is so evident that the City would be greatly benefited by carrying this scheme into execution that it should meet with general favor. There can be no jobbery about it, for no ground is to be purchased and no buildings erected. The City by one operation, secures the ample and healthful City prison which is admitted to be absolutely essential, and reforms its hospital accommodations in a way that it must do very shortly. It brings all of its criminal courts and prosecuting officers with the persons they are to deal with on one side, saving the expense and danger of transporting prisoners to and from the courts for trial. When a reform is so obvious and feasible there should be no delay in accomplishing it, and we hope that this may be speedily achieved. If any legislation is needed, the bill recently introduced in the Assembly by Mr. BLACKIE, appointing the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen, a commission to provide a new City prison can be easily amended so as to include this project, and it should then be pressed to a speedy passage.

"The Pastoral Rustic League."

This is the title of an association lately established in Colorado for the purpose of drawing to the Rocky Mountain region "clergymen, professors, students, journalists, or business men with broken-down health, the recluse, widows, maidens, and those of advanced age," to all of whom it offers facilities for butter-making, trout-catching, sheep-farming, buffalo, antelope, wild turkey, deer, mountain sheep, elk, and bear hunting, comparatively free of cost. Its principles are like those of the patent-medicine man, who guarantees to cure every disease with the same specific. Its efforts at present appear to be confined to the sending out of circulars to all nations, proclaiming the advantages of a residence in a climate "that is very healthy, (cause is unknown,) while it is positively known to cure asthma, benefit other invalids, and modify, and in many cases completely cure, that obnoxious disease known as the 'blues.'" To the young married man it says: "Bring your wife along, and we will give you the means of enjoying a life infinitely more beautiful than was vouchsafed to Adam and Eve before sin came upon them." To the dairyman it says: "Come to us. The grazing here is unlimited; you can make butter for nothing, and freight it to New-Orleans or Philadelphia for less than three, and to England for less than four, cents a pound. Or, if you like better to deal with the mines, they offer a ready market for all dairy, farm, and orchard products. Mr. L., who resides in a region far inferior to ours, realised $1,800 in one year from twelve selected cows." To the poet and painter it says: "Come. The early dawn and twilight of this country are more beautiful than words can describe." For the usurer, too, it has an inducement to offer: "Come to us with your spare capital, and loan it at compound interest on a security at *lawful* rates, from fifteen to twenty per cent or more." But the strongest of all is the inducement held out to maidens and widows: "Come to us, and we can point out to you natural facilities to co-operate in the acquisition of beautiful sites for dairying, wool-growing, stock-raising, fatting, and furnishing for the various armies and cities of the world juicy and tenderest mountain-fed beef; and to inaugurate a system of special co-operation in either of these industries, where with some capital you may become Mountain Queens." As a special compliment to the sex, that portion of the circular addressed to ladies is written with pen and ink by one of the members of the League, who, without doubt, thinks she carries the brains of the whole concern.

The material afforded for humor by the circular of this person is very extensive, and might be taken advantage of if the subject on which it treats were of less importance. Under the circumstances, we prefer to deal with it gravely, and we shall begin by saying that if the people of Colorado had paid a handsome premium for a plan that would be sure to discourage immigration they could not have found a better one. Even if every word contained in the circular were strictly true, none but the most gullible would be willing to believe it. A few easily deceived ladies, like the one who married an Indian chief to convert his tribe to Christianity, and, after years of the most cruel treatment, was at last exchanged for a pony, might eagerly grasp at the chance to become "Mountain Queens;" but the majority of sensible women would regard the scheme from a very different stand-point. In England, Scotland, and Ireland circulars of such a nature are passed around as curiosities of falsehood. They mislead no one—not even the wildest dreamer. They do what is vastly worse, however. They prevent families from emigrating to this country by conveying the idea that, as a people, there is no truth in us. Now, if "The Pastoral Rustic League" were to set forward the advantages of life in Colorado without overstepping the bounds of probability and thereby making itself ridiculous before the world, how much better it would be! The plain matter-of-fact business style takes well everywhere. To say that Mr. L. had realized a clear profit of $1,800 on the butter of twelve cows in one year would be a convincing argument to bring to bear upon the minds of dairymen, if allowed to stand alone, but mixed with such twaddle as "blue cures," "garden spots," "recluse homes," and "mountain queens," it becomes valueless.

Heavy Verdict Against the Carbon Hill Coal Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 29.—The case of Tucker et al. *vs.* Walker and the Carbon Hill Coal Company, was decided in the Circuit Court to-day, before Judge Tree, the jury finding a general verdict for the plaintiff and awarding damages at $119,637.

Scott, the young man shot last night by Ed. Scanlon, is still alive, but his physicians say he cannot possibly recover. Scanlon is still at large.

Prorogation of the Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, March 29.—The Ontario Legislature was prorogued to-day by Lieut.-Gov. Howland, who delivered the customary speech, and gave the royal assent to bills passed during the session.

Departure of the Japanese Ambassador and Suite.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—Minister Mori, the Japanese Ambassador, and suite sailed to-day for Liverpool, in the Cunard steam-ship Malta.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Dramatic.

CITY NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For the season of 1872-3 Italian opera is at an end. The season closed with the operas of Monday and Tuesday, "La Figlia" and "Martha" on those nights furnishing occasion for the two prime donne, Mme. Lucca and Miss Kellogg, respectively, to make their adieux. The performances of the past series call for no further comment than has already been copiously given in our columns, but we are glad to record that financially the season has been a good success. Next Fall, as already noted, we are to look for Nilsson, Campanini, and Capoul.....No new plays have been given at either of the theatres this week, although fresh pieces are in preparation at all of them.....Mr. Leon's Circus opens on a stupendous scale to-morrow night at the block bounded by Madison and Fourth avenues, and Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.....A fresh drama illustrative of life on the frontier is to be done at Niblo's, to-morrow.....The first of the Rubinstein-Thomas-Wieniawski concerts will take place at Steinway Hall.....At Wood's Museum, Mr. Harper will this week appear in "Maum Cre."

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The fifth symphony concert of the series of six undertaken some months ago by Mr. Theodore Thomas, was given at Steinway Hall, last evening, and was quite largely attended. Whilst the perfect work of Mr. Thomas' orchestra is to be placed to their credit, whenever a mention of any entertainment in which his forces are concerned is necessary, we cannot always admire unreservedly the programmes he selects for recital. Last night's, we are bound to say, was not only trying for the performers, but for the audience. If we except the first piece performed, there was really very little in the bill worthy the labors of so capital a band, or of the attention of so discerning an audience as Mr. Thomas has the good fortune to attract to his reunions. The composition in question was Raff's delightful symphony "Im Walde," the three parts of which—the first, expressive of day-time impressions and sensations in the forest, charmingly tuneful, and free and graceful in rhythm; the second, divided into an illustration of a twilight reverie and of a quaint dance of wood-nymphs; and the third, descriptive, with much weirdness and vigor, of a phantom chase breaking upon the stillness of the night—were superbly played by the band. The choice of the number following was not so felicitous. Beethoven's concerto (Opus 58) for piano, violin, 'cello, and orchestra, is not one of the best of its great, but almost too fecund, author, and the developments of the ideas seemed altogether out of proportion to their value. Throughout the concerto, Miss Mehlig was at the piano, and Mr. Bernard Listemann, who has a thorough mastery of technique, was the violinist. Both artists executed their thankless task with unswerving presence. There are more capable violoncellists than Mr. Hemmann, but the inaccuracies of intonation to be charged to the performer did not go far toward increasing the listlessness of the assemblage to a well nigh endless performance. In the second portion of the concert, "Genoveva," a finely-scored and remarkably lucid overture, by Schumann, was faultlessly delivered and heartily applauded. The rich instrumentation of the second half of Berlioz's dramatic symphony of "Romeo and Juliet," the interpretation of which brought the entertainment to a close, wrought a like effect, although the festal means is rather trivial. Of the intermediate composition, Liszt's symphonic poem of "Hamlet," it is needless to write at length. It is without doubt the most insignificant and meaningless production of the Abbate's contributions to modern art. This is saying a great deal, for Liszt can justly be taxed with much that is absurd, and his vagaries are the more to be deplored in that the influence of his name is potent and wide-spreading. But his "Hamlet" outdoes the most reprehensible of his achievements. Further than this, he cannot go.

Mme. Nissen.

Mlle. Aimée and her troupe were last week in Chicago, and they will perform at the Boston Globe for two weeks, commencing to-morrow. They announce three performances in New-York, which will occur at the Academy of Music, on April 17, 18, and 19.....The artists for the week commencing May 5, are as follows: Mrs. Emma R. Dexter and Mrs. H. M. Smith, soprani; Miss A. L. Cary, contralto; Mr. Nelson Varley, tenor; Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen, baritone; Mr. M. W. Whitney, basso. Mr. Thomas' orchestra will supply the instrumental music, and there will be a chorus of 1,000 children. The programme will include the standard works following: Beethoven's Ninth Symphony; Handel's "Dettingen" Te Deum; Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night;" Schumann's "Gypsy Life;" Schubert's Twenty-third Psalm.....Miss Lillie Eldridge is to sing this week in Buffalo, and Mr. Dominick Murray will perform there next week.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, whose season has been exceedingly successful, is on her way to Boston, where she is highly esteemed, and where she will appear at the Boston Theatre on April 14, in Mr. C. W. Taylour's new emotional drama entitled "The Two Wives."....Mr. Frank S. Chanfrau has purchased an estate of 317 acres, in Florida, with the intention of passing the inclement months of the Winter with his wife and family in a genial clime. The Summer vacation he will continue to while away at his Long Branch cottage.....Mr. Frederick Robinson was last week at the New-Orleans Varieties.....Mr. Proctor was at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis.....Miss Charlotte Cushman acted in "Macbeth" at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore, one night only, last week.....The Lydia Thompson troupe was at the St. Louis Olympic.....Mme. Lucca sang in Philadelphia Wednesday and Friday.....Mr. Edwin Booth was at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago.....English opera was enjoyed at Wall's Opera-house, in Washington, last week.....On April 3, 4, and 5, Mme. Lucca is to sing in Washington.....The Philadelphia *City Item* of March 24 says: "Mr. J. W. Fitzpatrick and Miss Patti Josephs, both of the Chestnut-street Theatre, were married yesterday at 1 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, Tenth-street, above Chestnut, the pastor, Dr. Ritter, officiating. Owing to the death of Mr. John H. Selwyn, brother of the bride, the ceremony, which was to have taken place about two months ago, was postponed until yesterday. The bride was given away by Mr. E. L. Davenport, the Misses Davenport acting as bridesmaids. The dramatic profession was fully represented. After the marriage ceremonies, the pair were driven to Mr. Davenport's residence, Tenth-street, above Cherry, and remained the greater portion of the day, receiving the congratulations of their many friends.....Miss Mellson was last week in Pittsburg, Penn.....Miss Lecereq was in Cincinnati.....Mme. Jananschek and Miss Maggie Mitchell were in Boston. Mr. Edwin Adams will perform there this week.....The Troy Opera-house has been closed on account of the financial embarrassments of the manager.....Mr. John Drew, a son of the late comedian, has made his début at the Arch street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

Foreign Affairs.

Mrs. John Wood will reappear in England on Oct. 18.....Mr. William Creswick is giving a series of performances of the Shakespearean drama at the Theatre Royal in Portsmouth, and attracting much attention by his scholarly work.....The London *Times* mentions that M. Victorien Sardou's satirical comedy, "Rabagas," has been skillfully rendered into English by Mr. Stephen Fiske, and produced with success at the St. James' Theatre, Mr. Wyndham sustaining with unflagging spirit the arduous part of the famous demagogue. Ostensibly the scene is laid in an imaginary country, but the names of the personages, with the exception of *Robert Rabagas* himself, are essentially English..... M. Ballande, the founder of the Matinés Littéraires, at the Gaité Theatre, in Paris, is organising, as Paris, on the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the death of Molière, an entertainment which is to last a week. It will coincide with the opening of the annual exhibition of paint-

ings in the Palais de l'Industrie, Champs-Elysées, a portion of the building having been placed at his disposal by the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. Two competitions will be opened—one for poetry, and the other for singing without instrumental accompaniment. For the former four gold and two silver medals will be awarded to the six pieces chosen. Two of the former will be of the value of 200 francs each, two of 100 francs, and the silver 50 francs. The pieces in monologue must not exceed 200 lines, nor those in dialogue 300. One of the pieces will be recited at the inauguration of the jubilee. For the singing each society will have to give two pieces—one ordered, and the other optional....Mlle. Judic, the successor of Mlle. Schneider, whose glory seems to have gone out with the Imperial régime, is about to appear in a new opera bouffe, by the authors of the notorious "Timbale d'Argent," called "La Rosière d'ici." One can guess the subject from the title, suggestive as it is of the celebrated rosière in "Joconde," who, after coquetting with every character in the piece, receives in the final scene from the mayor (an admirer of her mamma's) the prize of virtue. "La Rosière d'ici" will be played in the congenial atmosphere of "Les Bouffes Parisiens."...At the Paris Folies Dramatiques M. Litolff's "Abailard et Héloise" has given way to "La Fille de Mme. Angot," an opera or operetta previously produced at Brussels and much praised by Brussels critics. The verdict of the Belgian capital has been fully indorsed by Paris; and the most flattering opinions are expressed, both of the libretto by the experienced vaudevillists, MM. Siraudin and Clairville, and of the score by the comparatively unknown composer, M. Lecocq. Many, however, will not have forgotten the pretty music to which some years ago M. Lecocq set the amusing Chinese burlesque or burletta called "Fleur de Thé." The success of "Abailard et Héloise" until the very last representation was so great that the author and composer, out of gratitude to the ill-fated hero and heroine, whose names they had taken, not precisely in vain, but at least irreverently, spent some money in repairing the railings around their tomb in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise....At St. Petersburg there is some talk of the late M. Dargomiski's opera, founded on Pushkin's uncompleted drama of the "Stone Guest" being produced. The "Stone Guest" is, as may be supposed from the title, a version of the Don Juan legend. The *Commandant*, who ultimately turns up as a very unwelcome guest, is, in Pushkin's fragmentary drama, the husband, not the father, of *Donna Anna*. But the most remarkable thing in the opera or "melodrama" (in the proper sense of the word) is the music, of which M. Lenz, the well-known author of "Beethoven et ses trois Styles," has written a highly interesting account in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*. Having observed that in real life men and women do not go through the world singing songs, Dargomiski, to give an air of reality to his work, has made his personages deliver their dialogue in a sort of recitative, and in some places has merely written chords, so that the words against which they are set are presumably intended to be said, not sung. This curious opera contains only one tune, and that is not quite a tune. It is not a melody, according to M. Lenz, but only a "melisma." The "melisma" is in the Spanish style, indicating that the scene of the opera is laid in Spain....The accounts of Mme. Adelina Patti's benefit at St. Petersburg present the Emperor Alexander in an entirely new light. His Majesty, according to the published reports of the proceedings, went on to the stage, and, with his own hands, offered the heroine of the evening "a diamond coronet representing wild roses." At the inspiriting sight of the Czar of all the Russias making a present on the public boards to an undoubtedly charming prima donna, the loyal audience rose as one man and applauded with enthusiasm; though what they applauded, whether the Emperor or the prima donna, or the homage done by the former to the latter, does not appear. This seems to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the most extraordinary performance in which royalty has taken part since the days of Louis XVI.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A Texas boy weighing 410 pounds is on his way to the North.

Visitors are admitted to see Wagner, the Isles of Shoals murderer, in the Portland Jail at ten cents a head.

Miss Amanda M. Vancil, an Indiana schoolmistress, invested her salary in government lands, and made $70,000 by it.

Congressman J. A. Garfield, of Ohio, has written a long letter attempting to justify his action in the salary-grab business.

Gen. Hancock is to go to Wilmington on the 2d of April, to transfer the Delaware battle-flags to the State Historical Society.

A youth in California, weary of his betrothed, has transferred her to a rival for a red-striped vest, and all concerned are happy.

John Clarke gave, in all, to the Clarke Institute at Northampton, Mass., $305,506 49. He might have added another penny, but he didn't.

The will of Hon. Humphrey Jewell, late of Kingston, is to be contested, because he gave incorrectly the names of certain benevolent societies to which he left $25,000.

The parties to a recent marriage in Tolleston, Ind., were a gay bachelor of seventy-two and a frisky widow of eighty-five, who has a great-great-grandchild.

Robert Mammon, a Pennsylvanian, ninety-two years old, has astonished his acquaintances by walking from his home to Harrisburg, a distance of ten miles, in five and a half hours.

A German lady in Wisconsin, who is getting on in years, and who "hates narrow Yankee coffins," has ordered a large and commodious one exactly suited to her fancy. She intends to be comfortable.

A lady in Denver recently received a note from a neighbor, reading: Will you please lend me a water fall or some thing I can ware on my head I am going to have a picture taken and a pair of Earrings.

A Chicago commission merchant, who some time since advised a lot of his country customers to invest largely in corn at the existing prices, saying "a barrel of money could be made," has recently received by express an empty flour barrel, with a request that he would fill it with greenbacks, and return.

There is now a patient in the Surgical Institute at Indianapolis, twenty-one years old, and apparently vigorous, whose arms are not more than six inches long, and hardly thicker than one's thumb. The elbow and wrist joints are complete, but there are only three fingers to each hand, and on the left two start from the same joint. By turning his head he is able to feed himself, and a local paper says it is rather odd to see these malformations start out from under the coat and play over the chin and neck.

In a breach of promise case tried at Springfield, Mass., Thursday, the District-Attorney protested against regarding the betrothal of minors as a "boy and girl affair," and said that he was engaged to his present wife when he was only sixteen, that their happy courtship of nine years was the brightest spot in his life, and that now, after twenty years of happy married life, he kisses his wife's lips, although she is somewhat faded, with the same fervor as in the early days of their youthful courtship. Thereupon $4,000 damages were awarded the plaintiff.

Among the passengers of the ill-fated steamer City of Boston, which went down with all on board so many months ago, was the only son of a widow now living in Detroit, who has never lost her faith that he will yet return. She has subscribed for a Boston paper solely for the reason that she imagines that the Press of the city, for which the steamer was named, will first receive news concerning her; and as regularly as the paper comes, she reads it all carefully, in the hope that her son's fate may be explained. His plate is always laid at the table, and to friends who call the fond, hopeful mother says: "I have not heard from Willie yet, but I hope to get news this week."

It is surprising what little matters will sometimes get married men into trouble. Here was a well-meaning Michigan farmer, who, while in Detroit, the other day, found an opportunity to trade his wagon for a coffin, and, as he is getting old and thought it might sometime be handy to have the coffin in the house, availed himself of it. But when he got home his unsympathizing wife compelled him to put the coffin out doors again, and after the ensuing discussion of the matter had necessitated his beating her, she posted off to town herself to get a warrant for his arrest and to endeavor to persuade the police to make her husband understand that he could'nt have the coffin in the house until he was actually dead.

Death of a Well-Known Citizen of Albany.

ALBANY, March 29.—Stephen Groesbeck, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died to-day, aged 82 years.

FINE ARTS.

The Snedecor Collection of Oil and Water Colors—Notes.

The finest collection of water-color paintings ever offered at public auction, in this City, has been on view during the past week at the Somerville Gallery, in Fifth-avenue. It comprises selections from the stock of Mr. John Snedecor, and represents the French, English, German, Spanish, Italian, and American schools. Besides these there are some fine oil paintings by Schreyer, Caraud, Ziem, E. Moran, Nehlig, Erdmann, C. Becker, C. L. Cardon, Watter, Firmin-Girard, Volts, Detti, Hebert, and others. Among the oils attention may be called to a Wallachian Forest scene, by Schreyer, an inimitable painter of this class of subjects. It represents some half dozen rough-coated horses drawing a cart along a forest road. The snow lies deep around, and the air is thick with it. The poor beasts are huddled together, shivering in the biting wind, and appear about to give up their unequal contest with the elements. It is one of the best of Schreyer's works. There is also an excellent specimen by Ziem, finished with more care than he usually bestows on his pictures, and remarkably rich in color. By Hebert, who has a world-wide fame, there is a study for his large picture, representing an Italian family flying from the pestilence—a remarkable work in composition, expression, and color. Watter has an excellent picture, in which an old gentleman is pulling aside the curtain of his studio window, and is confounded by the sight of his daughter being kissed by her lover in the garden. The old gentleman's mingled expression of astonishment and anger is capitally brought out. Nehlig has a good studio scene; Arthur Parton a striking and richly-colored landscape; E. Moran some "Fishing Boats," and J. F. Weir "Lake Como," with a storm in the distance. By Meyerheim there is a very pleasing work, harmonious in color and strong in expression, and by Firmin-Girard a young woman, seated on a stone bench, knitting, while beside her is a groom or squire, who is evidently talking what the ladies call nonsense. The quizzical look of the man and the demure expression of the young woman are well contrasted. Taking it altogether, this is one of the best works in the collection. There are also good, though small, specimens by Volts and Detti.

Among the water-colors are two works by Vibert, several gems by Meyer Von Bremen, a sketch by Verboeckhoven, two or three charming landscapes by Martin, whose harmony of color and refinement and depth of feeling are fully exemplified in these small works; a good specimen by Crayer, several by Agrasot and others of the Spanish-Roman school, including Cipriani, who has a strong and well composed scene representing an Italian letter-writer, who has penned an epistle for two young girls and is reading to them the result of his labors. The gem of the collection, however, is Bargue's "Egyptian Soldier," who stands with his back turned toward the spectator, his long gun slung across his shoulders. In texture, solidity, firmness of drawing, and elaboration of execution, we have seen nothing in water-colors equal to this.

From our own school we have a series of very charming landscapes by Bellows, entitled "The Seasons;" a good, bright-looking and strong picture by Bricher, and several by W. T. Richards, of which the light-house scene is, in our opinion, the best, containing less of Mr. Richard's mannerism, and breathing more of the open air than this artist's studies usually do.

The collection will remain on exhibition free until the evening of the 7th prox. It is certainly one of the most interesting that has ever been on view at the Somerville Gallery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have heretofore called attention to the works of Mr. Ludovici, one of which was exhibited at Goupil's about a year ago, and attracted notice by the evidence it afforded on the part of the artist of technical skill and the power to express the more subdued emotions. We have since then had an opportunity of seeing a number of Mr. Ludovici's works in oils and crayons, and are pleased to find that he is advancing in his art. An ideal portrait representing a young girl with a kitten on her shoulder, is particularly good, as well in color as in drawing and expression. Some crayon portraits, broadly touched and with strong effects of light and shade, strike us as being quite above the average of such work. Portraits in this style are, we hear, becoming fashionable, and are taking the place of oils.

Mr. Thomas Hicks has just finished for the Union League Club a three-quarter length picture of Gen. Meade. The hero of Gettysburg is painted in uniform, the head being in profile. The picture itself is an admirable portrait, and wears that particular expression of deep, silent thought which was characteristic of Gen. Meade. The work is quiet and sober in tone, and avoiding the usual glare and glitter of military pictures, it impresses one with its strength and dignity.

The Art Department at the Vienna Exhibition will, it is feared, make but a poor show. The United States will scarcely be represented at all. German artists will send no contributions unless more space is allowed them, and the English artists representing the Royal Academy will alone be allowed to contribute to the Exhibition.

A collection of pictures by Courbet, Rosa and Auguste Bonheur, Guillamet, Daubigny, Brun, Caraud, and other eminent foreign artists is on private exhibition at the Somerville Art Rooms, No. 82 Fifth-avenue.

Fires Last Evening.

At 5 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the photograph gallery of Henry Merz, on the third floor of No. 183 Essex-street, caused by the explosion of a bottle of ether. Damage $100; insured.

At 7:20 P. M. a slight fire occurred at No. 974 Eighth-avenue, caused by a defective flue. It was extinguished by the police before any material damage was sustained.

At 7¾ P. M. a fire occurred in the residence of August Meyer, in Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, also caused by a defective flue. Damage trifling.

At 8:05 P. M. an alarm of fire was caused by some heated castings igniting wood in the iron foundry of Lynn & Avery, No. 490 Water-street. The fire was so quickly extinguished that but very little damage was done.

At 8:55 P. M. a fire occurred, from some unknown cause, in the apartment of Abraham Berchofski, on the first floor of the tenement-house No. 119 Clinton-street, resulting in $50 damage; fully insured.

Yachting Notes.

Lively notes of preparation are observable now among the yachting fraternity. The final determination of the day for holding the opening regattas of the several clubs has had the effect of putting every one on the *qui vive*, in order to be ready to carry off the laurels. The first regatta of the season will be the New-York Yacht Club, June 5. The Atlantic Club comes next, June 10, and the Brooklyn Union Regatta follows on the 12th.

Several new boats will be added to the club fleets this year, although not so many as in previous years.

Messrs. Poillon Brothers have nearly completed a new schooner yacht, named the Clio, for Mr. Asten, of the Brooklyn and New-York Yacht Clubs. She is strongly built of oak and hackmatack, planked with oak, and handsomely fitted up inside in black walnut and mahogany. She is 70 feet over all, 57 feet 6 inches on water-line, and 52 feet keel; breadth of beam, 18 feet 6 inches; depth, 6 feet. Her main mast is 62 feet; main-topmast, 26 feet; foremast, 58 feet; fore top, 26 feet.

A duplicate of the Clio is on the stocks for Commodore Swan, of the Seawanaka Yacht Club.

Mann, of Gowanus, is building a sloop-yacht for some gentlemen in Washington. She is a very handsome model, 46 feet long, 15 feet beam, 5 feet 6 inches deep.

In addition to two steam yachts, one 60 feet long, fitted with a twelve-horse-power engine, the other 45 feet long, and fitted with a six-horse-power engine, Mr. James Lennox is building a handsome schooner yacht for Mr. W. G. Creamer, of Brooklyn. She is 70 feet long, 18 feet 6 inches beam, and 6 feet deep. Her mainmast is 58 feet high, and foremast 56 feet.

Another boat in Mr. Lennox's yard attracts attention. She is evidently built for racing; her lines are very fine, and she looks as if she would skim the water at race-horse speed. She is 27 feet long, 12 feet beam, and 3 feet deep.

Frank Bates, of South Brooklyn, has built five new boats, varying from 18 feet to 27 feet in length.

Kirby, of Rye, is building a new sloop, 40 feet long, for a gentleman belonging to the New-York Yacht Club.

Bedell, of Roslyn, has nearly finished a sloop, 40 feet long, for Mr. Beardsley, of the Jersey City Yacht Club.

The sloop Ariadne is having a new stern put on by Smith, of Nyack.

Commodore Jacob Voorhis, Jr., being unable to improve the exterior of the Madeleine, is having the cabin entirely refitted in splendid style.

The sloop Gracie, having been bought of Mr. Colgate by Mr. Waller, of the New-York Yacht Club, is having her spars cut down and canvas reduced.

The schooner Agnes is having new spars, rigging, and canvas for the coming season.

THE GOODRICH MURDER.

No New Disclosures—The Prisoner and Her Parents.

Now that it has been placed beyond all question that Mrs. Lucetta J. Meyers, who was arrested by the Brooklyn detectives on Thursday night, is held only as an important witness, and not on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the murder, the vail of mystery which seemed about to be lifted, falls again, and the question, "Shall we ever get the guilty parties in court?" is asked by every one. When the arrest was announced, the censure which had been expended on the detectives by the public was succeeded by a more kindly sentiment, and there was, therefore, no little surprise at the announcement in yesterday's TIMES of the less important character of the capture. The woman remains in Raymond-street Jail, denied to all but official visitors. On Tuesday she will probably tell her story on the witness-stand at the Coroner's inquest. The officials are known to have one of two theories, viz.: either that a woman and man were engaged in the murder, or that it was the work of a woman only. A man is implicated in some way, however, and is being sought after.

The Chief of Police said, yesterday, in answer to inquiries: "The woman we want is the one who used to live in the houses in Degraw-street. A gentleman who saw her frequently in Mr. Goodrich's company identifies her as Mrs. Meyers. We think he is mistaken, but this will show how difficult it will be to convict the guilty woman if found, even of manslaughter. I cannot express any opinion as to the probability of finding her, but think it not unlikely that she will be secured."

Meanwhile every one in Brooklyn is talking about the "mystery" and wondering whether it will ever be cleared up, and the police and reporters are continually beset with inquiries for the "latest news."

WHAT THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL SAYS.

As mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, Mr. James D. McClelland, retained to look after the interests of Mrs. Meyers, now under arrest in connection with the Goodrich murder, proceeded to Brooklyn in order to consult with his client. He was refused admission then on the ground that Mrs. Meyers was only detained as a witness. Yesterday again he proceeded to Brooklyn, accompanied by Mrs. Meyers' father, and after considerable difficulty was admitted to see his client, who is confined in Raymond-street Jail. The father of the prisoner was not allowed to see her. She admits her acquaintance with Goodrich, but indignantly denies all knowledge of the murder. She also states that she will bring suit against the Brooklyn authorities for false imprisonment. Counsel for the prisoner asserts that there is not a particle of evidence to connect Mrs. Meyers with the murder of Goodrich. He states that at the inquest he will demand the production of the testimony connecting his client with the murder; and if this request is not complied with will demand her immediate release. Should the authorities decline to release her, counsel will at once commence proceedings on habeas corpus in the Supreme Court.

THE AGED PARENTS OF THE PRISONER.

A number of warm-hearted and charitably-disposed ladies and gentlemen, who had read the description published in yesterday's TIMES of the extreme poverty of the aged parents of Lucetta Meyers, the woman arrested for complicity in the Goodrich murder, visited the humble apartments at No. 46 Rivington-street during the course of yesterday. A young gentleman, who would only state that he did business in a large house in Spruce-street, called on Mrs. Hubbell, and after conversing with her, handed her a sufficient sum to pay her month's rent. Two other gentlemen and several ladies called subsequently, and on satisfying themselves of the old people's destitute condition, freely contributed sufficient means to sustain them for some days to come. The old lady was completely overcome at the unexpected relief afforded her, and burst into tears, while calling down blessings on the donors. As is often the case where real charity is dispensed, the modesty of the generous contributors would not allow them to give their names. The means placed at the disposal of the old couple for relieving the present necessities is all the more acceptable, from the fact that the landlord informed them yesterday morning they would have to vacate their apartments if the rent was not forthcoming on Tuesday.

A Spiritual Medium Charged with Disorderly Conduct by an Investigating Committee.

A number of spiritualists, male and female, assembled at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, to listen to the examination in the case of Dr. J. V. Mansfield, of No. 361 Sixth-avenue, who is charged by a self-appointed committee of gentlemen with an offense technically described as disorderly conduct. This committee was formed with the avowed purpose of exposing the charlatans who, under the guise of spiritualistic mediums, defraud simple people of their money. Mr. Wm. G. Grant and Mr. J. M. Tift are the principal movers in the matter. By advice of counsel, these gentlemen, after making themselves thoroughly familiar with the means by which they allege Mansfield duped his victims, preferred against that person a charge of disorderly conduct, thus giving a police magistrate the power to deal summarily with the case.

Counsel for the defendant made a desperate effort, first to have the case sent for trial to the General Sessions, and failing that, to secure an adjournment. It was finally decided that after one witness for the prosecution had been examined, the case would be adjourned to a future day. Mr. Wm. G. Grant then testified in substance that on the 22d February he visited Dr. Mansfield's place, on Sixth-avenue, in company with some other gentlemen, and was witness to what Mansfield termed spiritual manifestations, but which Mr. Grant knew, and told Dr. Mansfield that he knew, were fraudulent tricks. One of the committee, a Mr. Schultz, wrote a communication to the spirit of a deceased brother on paper, and with a pencil supplied by Mansfield. The medium, after pretending to put himself *en rapport* with the spirit addressed, seized a pencil and wrote a long answer. Mr. Schultz never had a brother. Mansfield demanded and received $10 for these manifestations, and when told that he would be exposed, said: "Do your worst, gentlemen; those who believe will continue to believe, and those who do not will come to see me about it." At the conclusion of Mr. Grant's testimony, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until next Saturday week.

The Bull's Head Bank.

The case of Sherwin and another against the Bull's Head Bank, in which a petition was filed to have the bank declared insolvent, was on the calendar in the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford. The case was called, but postponed until next Saturday, by consent of both sides, and it is the general impression that the petition will be withdrawn. Only one other petition to throw the institution into bankruptcy has been filed. It was presented at the Clerk's office on the 26th, and the creditor is Thomas Brogan.

The committee appointed by the depositors to receive subscriptions for the new preferred stock of the Bull's Head Bank was in session the whole of yesterday, at the Ashland House. The amount of the checks that were handed in could not be ascertained, but it was said the total is still considerably short of the sum required. The committee will remain in session to-day, Monday, and Tuesday, after which day, it is thought, there will no longer be any necessity for their attendance.

The amount subscribed by the stockholders toward the new capital is, it is said, between $50,000 and $60,000. A call was issued yesterday by their committee for a general meeting, to be held on Tuesday next, at the Ashland House, for the purpose of taking final action with regard to the resuscitation of the bank.

United States Marshal Fiske, yesterday removed from the Bull's Head Bank all the bonds, deeds, and money, comprising the assets, and deposited them for safe-keeping in the Merchants' Exchange Bank, thus doing away with the necessity of keeping the two deputies and extra guards in constant attendance.

A Direct Line of Mail Steam-Ships to Havana.

The steam-ships Morro Castle and Crescent City, lately the property of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, were purchased at the recent sale by some capitalists who, in connection with Messrs. W. P. Clyde & Co., of this City and Philadelphia, have organized a new line to Havana. The above ships will be retained, and a number of new iron steamers added as the necessities of traffic require. A new feature in the company's programme is that their boats will not touch at Nassau, thus affecting great saving in time and money.

ENGLAND'S MINISTRY.

The Withdrawal of the Premier's Resignation—Scenes in Parliament.

From the London Daily News, March 18.

The House of Commons was scarcely so full last evening as when it met to hear the announcement of the resignation of Ministers; but only by by comparison with the assemblage of Thursday night can it be held to have assumed a secondary position in point of numbers. The front Opposition bench was crowded early after prayers, and on the Treasury bench were Mr. Forster, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Childers, and, latest among these arrivals, Mr. Cardwell. At 4:25 Mr. Disraeli, as is his custom on great occasions, entered from the doorway under the clock, and walked up the full length of the House in view of his supporters. An honorable member, perceiving him, saluted him with a vigorous "Hear, hear!" but the cheer was not taken up, and Mr. Disraeli sat down in a cold and noticeable silence. It appeared, however, as if honorable members on the Conservative benches were not last evening in a humor for cheering, for presently Mr. Bentinck, whose appearance last Thursday was hilariously hailed, walked in, and was permitted to take his seat without any demonstration. Exactly at 4½ o'clock Mr. Gladstone came in, his entrance being announced before he emerged from behind the Speaker's chair by the loud cheers of his supporters—cheers which seemed the echo of the boisterous popular reception the right honorable gentleman had a few minutes previously met with as he walked across Parliament-yard, arm in arm with Lord Halifax, on his way to the House. The half-hour was striking as the Premier took his seat, and, rising again immediately, he, somewhat breathlessly, announced that on Sunday evening, "while spending a day in the country," a message had reached him from the Queen, the purport whereof had led him to abandon any expectation that "the party in Opposition," could construct a Government at the present crisis. He had taken the necessary steps to ascertain how far his colleagues would be willing to resume office, and, with the view of perfecting his arrangements, he had to ask the House to consent to a further adjournment till Thursday next. The Premier being reseated, Mr. Disraeli slowly approached the table amid a cheer, which, perhaps, was slight, because those who raised it were afraid of losing a word of the communication about to be made to the House. Speaking in a subdued, conversational tone, Mr. Disraeli observed that he might naturally feel desirous of offering some explanation in reply to Mr. Gladstone, but he was content to sink his personal feeling in consideration of what was best for the country. He, however, begged to state, "in a distinct manner," that when, on Thursday, Her Majesty sent for him and asked him to take office, he informed her that he was quite prepared to form an Administration that would leave nothing to be desired; "but"—and here Mr. Disraeli made his manner more "distinct" by a strong emphasis of tone—"I added that I could not undertake to do so in the present House of Commons, and from that position I have never for a moment departed." This said, Mr. Disraeli sat down, and Mr. Gladstone courteously pointed out that he had not mentioned what had taken place on Thursday; but had merely said that "last evening, when he was spending a day in the country, he had received," &c. Mr. Crawford next rose, and offered some remarks; but it was only when Mr. Forster, assisted by cries of "Order, order," replied, that above the din of conversation it became apparent that the honorable member for London had been asking some question touching the pledge given by the Government about the Emanuel Hospital resolution, with which Mr. Forster satisfactorily dealt by renewing his promise to bring in a bill in order to give Mr. Crawford the facilities required. Thereupon the House adjourned till Thursday, leave being given for committees to sit in the interval.

Mr. Gladstone remained upon the Treasury Bench for nearly ten minutes after the House had adjourned, chatting for the greater portion of the time with Sir George Grey, but frequently interrupted by the greetings of the honorable members passing out—Mr. Newdegate's shake of the hand being peculiarly impressive, not to say solemn. The Premier was waiting, with some four or five score others, for the opening of the House of Lords, where Lord Granville was expected to make a statement. Thither, at 5 o'clock, honorable and right honorable members trooped, crowding the bar, filling the galleries, and thronging the space in front of the steps of the throne. The attendance of Peers at the moment when "strangers" were admitted was hardly above the average—Lord Granville, in earnest conversation with the Duke of Cambridge, having sole possession of the Treasury Bench, and Lord Chelmsford representing for the moment the Opposition. Later, Lord Halifax took the seat vacated by the Duke of Cambridge; the Earl of Kimberley, who had entered with Mr. Gladstone, leaving him in the space reserved for Privy Councillors near the throne, seated himself on the other side of Lord Granville, and before 5¼ the Government Bench was full. The Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Derby stood by the rails before the throne talking to Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and when they retired to take their seats on the bench where the Marquis of Salisbury and other noble lords had joined Lord Chelmsford, Mr. Horsman made up, with Mr. Ward Hunt and the right honorable member for Oxford University, a fresh conversational trio. To the right of the throne, where the Liberal members of the House of Commons most did congregate, were, among others, Mr. Forster, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Glyn, Sir Henry Storks, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Winterbotham. Surrounded by these, in the bend of the rail, under the unlighted candelabra, sat the Premier, with hand to ear, listening to the statement in which Earl Granville briefly announced that Mr. Gladstone had consented to resume office, and to the declaration of the Duke of Richmond which followed, that on Thursday evening Mr. Disraeli would make a statement of the circumstances which had resulted in that determination.

The Long Island Town Elections.

The Spring elections for town officers will be held in the various towns of Queens and Suffolk Counties on Tuesday next, the 1st of April. Both the Democrats and the Republicans have put their strongest men in "regular" nomination, and there is a third, a citizens' ticket, which is composed in the main of the Republican nominees; and this combination, it is believed, will insure the election of the Republican Supervisors, if not their candidate for Receiver of Taxes. For the latter office there are four candidates. Democratic—John S. Snedeker. Republican—George W. Callow. Citizens'—John Rider. Independent—Henry A. Van Allen.

At the Democratic primary for the town of Jamaica, held on Thursday evening, James Nostrand, the present incumbent, was renominated for the office of Supervisor; Capt. George R. Bennett received the nomination for Justice of the Peace over Thomas Bradlee, the present incumbent.

In the other towns, with the exception of Newtown and Oyster Bay, the Republicans will, it is thought, elect their Supervisors, and this result, it is but fair to say, will be owing in a great measure to the action of the present board in locating the proposed new Court-house at Long Island City. Mr. Franklin, the present incumbent from Oyster Bay, has no opposition here. The Republican candidate in Flushing, Mr. Robert Willetts, is opposed to the present incumbent, Mr. Charles Roe, brother of the late County Treasurer. Mr. Robert Borroghs, of Newtown, at present a member of the board, has no opposition. Mr. John M. Clarke has been nominated by the Republicans of North Hempstead, and the Democrats of that place have renominated the present incumbent, Mr. Henry D. Remsen. No nominations have as yet been made for the supervisorship of Long Island City, as the election will not be held until the last day of April.

Hoboken and Jersey City—Meeting in Opposition to Annexation.

A large meeting of citizens of Hoboken was held last evening at Odd-fellow's Hall, in that city, for the purpose of having a general expression of views with reference to the bill now before the New-Jersey Legislature to consolidate Hoboken with Jersey City, and also the bill to issue $150,000 of bonds for the purpose of building a sewer to drain the meadows. The meeting was called by the Mayor and Common Council. Mr. Charles Chamberlain presided.

After a full discussion of the subject, a resolution was passed declaring that the annexation bill now before the Legislature does not represent the views of the citizens of Hoboken.

Street Commissioner Reid proposed an amendment to the bill, making the adoption of the measure dependent on the vote of a majority of the citizens of each of the cities, instead of both of the cities, as it now reads. The amendment was adopted.

A committee of one hundred, to which was added the Mayor and Council, was appointed to go to Trenton and urge the passage of the bill as amended.

A resolution in favor of the Sewerage bill was passed, after which the meeting adjourned.

A Frail Craft with Awkward Occupants.

From the Portland Oregonian, March 17.

A lover of novelties was trying his hand at running a *kajak* or Sitka boat in the river, yesterday morning. The frail craft consists of a light frame, cigar-shaped, and covered with seal skin, and weighs but a few pounds. It will, however, carry a full-grown man over the surface of the water very nicely, as long as the passenger keeps his equilibrium with perfect exactness, but let him swerve by so much as an ounce to one side or the other, and the boat is bottom upward in a twinkling. The first young man who tried it yesterday rode about the distance of ten feet, and went over beautifully, to the merriment of numerous spectators who lined the bank. He quickly swam ashore, and went homeward in a very damp condition. The owner of the craft then attempted the feat of riding the concern, and his first effort met with little better success, for he was soon floundering in the river. But he was nothing daunted, and with dripping garments he drew the boat ashore, emptied the water out, and again took his seat in her, handled himself with great care, and succeeded in running his vessel ashore before she upset again.

How to Obtain a New City Prison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent proposition to convert the "Tombs" to other purposes, and erect in some more suitable location a City Prison, will meet with public favor. A more unfit location and a more unfit building for a prison could not well be conceived. The "collect" at this point was filled in with refuse, which created such a nuisance that the people petitioned the Common Council to have it abated. The present building stands on piles driven into this filth. In its construction no thought was given to proper drainage or ventilation. The air of the lower tier of cells, saturated with foul emanations from the sinks, is changed only on the principle of the diffusion of gases. Let any one step into one of these crypts, and he will at once notice that his respirations become short and hurried. Commissioner Isaac Bell stated that he would not stable his horse or confine his dog in this building, and yet the City daily confines an average of nearly 500 persons within its dismal walls, and in a space originally intended for 120 persons. The Board and the Common Council unite in declaring the Tombs unfit for the purposes of a prison.

The question arises, where shall a new prison be located, and how can it be built so as to avoid jobbery? One answer will suffice for both questions, viz.: Convert Bellevue Hospital again into a City Prison. I say again, for these buildings were originally erected for a prison, but subsequently became an almshouse. On the erection of the Tombs and Penitentiary the prisoners were removed, an almshouse was opened on Blackwell's Island, and gradually the present buildings were converted into a hospital. The location of these buildings are now as unfit for a hospital as the Tombs site and buildings are for a prison. The hospital is completely shut in by manufactories; the buildings, erected now sixty years since, have none of the improvements in modern hospital construction, and as a consequence, the mortality is excessive. This hospital must also soon be removed to the island, and a building embodying all the improvements of modern hospital architecture must be erected.

If these two reforms could be effected at the same time, under the Charities Commission, there would be a great saving to the City, and two branches of that Commission's work would be placed on a proper footing. The hospital building could be readily converted into a prison, with work-shops, as formerly, and many branches of prison industry could be carried on to great advantage, as at the Albany Penitentiary. There are also buildings on the grounds which are admirably adapted for courts.

If it is asked how long it would require to make the change, I answer, not one month. The Commissioners should open a suitable small hospital, or hospitals, for acute cases, (as the Stranger's Hospital, which is now unoccupied,) and remove the chronic cases to the islands, where there is ample room for them. The hospital buildings could thus be vacated in a very few days, and they would then be ready for such alterations as would adapt them for prison purposes. New-York would then have a city prison worthy of its fair fame for admirable public charities, and the sick poor would be treated in convalescent hospitals, where they would have a chance of recovering from the diseases of which they are afflicted. REFORM.

Another Story About That Extraordinary California Hunter.

From the Trinity (Cal.) Journal, March 1.

John Day, whose adventure with a bear we detailed week before last, recently fell in with a California lion, and fought him single-handed under the most exciting circumstances. Tuesday of last week, Day was hunting in the mountains back of Steiner's Flat. The dogs brought something to bay high up on the mountain side. Supposing the game to be a lynx or a wild-cat, he made his way to the spot, guided by the noise of the dogs. Before reaching the dogs, the mountain side became so steep that it was with the greatest difficulty he made the ascent. Finally he arrived near the place and found an almost level spot upon which to stand. Casting his eyes upward, he beheld upon a cliff of rocks, ten or twelve feet above, a large California lion, crouched and angry. Our hero lost no time, but leveled his rifle at the animal's head. Growling with pain and rage the infuriated beast sprang down, full of fight and fury, and the hunter found himself prostrate beneath his savage antagonist. His gun was knocked out of his hands and went sliding down the slope. He had a butcher's knife, but that was in his boot, and, unfortunately, he had a pair of overalls over all. There was, luckily, a hole in the overalls, through which he succeeded in getting his hand in and got his knife. He struck the brute in the head with the knife the first time, but the skin was so tough and wrinkled that the knife failed to penetrate. The second time he stabbed the animal near the small of the back. Uttering a yell, the animal bounded away. Day immediately regained his feet and found himself but slightly injured. The lion having gone down the hill some distance, stopped. His rifle being between him and the lion, Day went for his gun, and after getting it, so steep was the ground, he could not keep his footing, but went slipping and sliding until he was almost upon his foe. But the lion had no desire to renew the conflict, and when he saw the enemy descending upon him he started for the mountains on the opposite side, screaming worse than any female. Single-handed, no man is a match for a full-grown California lion, but Day was decidedly in luck, considering that his shot did not prove fatal. The lion, somehow, had lost one of his fore paws—perhaps in a trap. This prevented it from using its fore feet, and likely discouraged it. Day's bullet broke its under jaw. The only wounds Day received were in the shoulder, inflicted by the lion's upper teeth in its attempts to bite.

The *Young Ladies' Journal* is an English periodical devoted to the fashions and general literature. Its publishers are lavish in their issue of illustrated supplements of unusual variety and very fair excellence. The journal has recently been rapidly growing in popularity on this side of the Atlantic, and has now established a branch publication office in New-York, under the charge of Mr. R. C. Gurney, at No. 100 Pearl-street.

Few persons are aware of the great extent to which the new remedy for rupture has now been adopted. The Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, New-York, now send away by mail from fifty to 150 of the new trusses every day, in addition to their City trade. This truss retains the rupture with absolute security. It is worn with ease night and day, and soon effects a permanent cure. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application.—*Harper's Weekly of April 5, 1873.*

All who intend visiting France should attend Prof. Etienne Lambert's classes at No. 1,288 Broadway. The first lesson is free to all, that they may judge for themselves. Simply mastering a few practical idioms, indispensable in traveling and daily intercourse, will prove the means of trebling their enjoyment, while materially reducing their expenses.—*Mail.* Send for circular.

BRAUNSDORF & METZ have removed their large stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture, Draperies, &c., from No. 125 Rivington-st. to their new and elegant buildings, Nos. 433 and 435 7th-av., near 34th-st.—*Advertisement.*

Persons who are obliged to use stimulants should try Century Whiskey. It is entirely free from fusil oil, and is the purest stimulant in existence. For sale by druggists and first-class dealers generally.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Florimel.
AN EXQUISITE HANDKERCHIEF PERFUME.
Sold by all Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

Visconti's Tuscan Salad Oil.
Choice Olive.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Friday morning, March 28, HENRY M. ADAMS, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., Companions of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., and Sir Knights of Cœur de Leon Commandery are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

COOPER.—On Thursday, March 27, JOHN COOPER, Sr., in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Central Park Baptist Church, are invited to attend his funeral services at the residence of his son, No. 312 East 78th-st., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

EDEY.—At sea, March 8, JULIA S., wife of Charles C. Edey, and eldest daughter of Wm. I. Schenck.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, March 31, at 4½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 323 5th-av.

EVERITT.—On Friday, March 28, 1873, of phlebitis, PHEBE STANLY, wife of the late Alexander F. Everitt, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William W. Smith, No. 142 East 34th-st., on Sunday, March 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Berlin, Wis., papers, please copy.

ELY.—On Saturday morning, March 29, 1873, FRANCIS G. ELY, formerly of Ripley, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday next, April 1, from his late residence, No. 152 East 38th-st.

GRAHAM.—On March 28, ELIZABETH, widow of James Graham, in the 70th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 405 West 28th-st., on Monday, March 31, at 1 o'clock.

HAUGHWOUT.—Saturday morning, March 29, ANNA, wife of the late P. N. Haughwout, of Staten Island.

The funeral services will be held on Monday, the 31st March, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of her son, E. V. Haughwout, Madison, N. J. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited. Train leaves from foot of Barclay-st. at 7½ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Madison on arrival of the train.

KLOTS.—At his residence, on Thursday, March 27, GEO. M. KLOTS, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday next at 2 o'clock.

LAWSON.—At New-Orleans, on March 24, 1873, ELIZABETH S. BEACH, relict of Homer P. Beach, Esq., New-York, and wife of C. T. Lawson, Esq., New-Orleans, La., aged 43 years.

SANFORD.—In this City, March 28, JOHN C. SANFORD, aged 72.

The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., March 31, for interment.

CALDWELL.—On Saturday, March 29, SARAH S., wife of James W. Caldwell, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 109 West 47th-st.

STEWART.—On Friday, March 28, JONATHAN E. STEWART, aged 20 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his uncle, No. 324 West 18th-st., on Tuesday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITNEY.—On Thursday, March 27, FREDERICK A. WHITNEY, JR., only son of Louise Hunt and Frederick A. Whitney.

Funeral at the residence of his grandfather, Thomas Hunt, No. 102 Remsen-st., on Sunday, March 30, at 3 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1873.

CASH ASSETS..........................$58,000,000

This company continues to loan its funds on bond and mortgage, on approved unincumbered real estate in this State and in neighboring States, within fifty miles of this City.

No charge to applicants for loans, as commission or otherwise, is made or permitted, directly or indirectly, by any officer, trustee, or person in its employment, for procuring loans, or for services in connection therewith, except that the titles are examined and the requisite papers prepared by counsel appointed by the company, whose charges to the applicant for the loan are required by by-law to be limited and reasonable.

The Loan Department is entirely separate from the business of procuring applications for insurance. An application for a policy is never required or suggested in connection with an application for a loan, or vice versa.

These regulations and usages are not of recent date, but have been in force in the company for many years.

By authority of the Committee on Finance.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The time for sending the LADIES' FINE SHOES, which are making for the Vienna Exposition, has been extended a few days to enable us to complete our designs. We have the pleasure to inform our friends and the public generally that these goods will be on exhibition at Nos. 91 and 93 Thomas-st., MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 31 and April 1, where we shall be pleased to see any one who may wish to view them. EDWIN C. BURT,
Nos. 91 and 93 Thomas-st., (near Broadway,) New-York.

ART SALE.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, (March 31,) at 3½ o'clock.
Sale of a fine COLLECTION OF BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, INLAID TABLES, &c., &c.
A large ORCHESTRION, by Imhoff & Menckle, London.
SILVER-WARE, (English sterling silver,) in sets. Nearly 1,000 ounces SOLID STERLING SILVER.
GRAND PIANO, by Steinway & Son.
MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Sale of OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., Comprising examples by Walter Williams, Wyngaerdt, Bellows, Callow, Broome, Armfield, Savery, Deust, Sommer, Lars, &c., &c.
The property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. To be sold entirely without reserve, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. On exhibition, free, day and evening.
Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

A CARD.
MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND THE APPOINTING POWER.

As some misapprehension exists in reference to the action of the Seventeenth District Republican Association, last Thursday evening, I am advised that a statement of the facts should be made. I have good authority for stating that on a resolution, the first clause of which thanked Mayor Havemeyer for his appointments of the Board of Education, said clause was, on motion, stricken out, and the subject finally laid on the table. Previously a resolution in favor of vesting the power of appointment in the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, was defeated, and a resolution, as published in the *Times* of Friday, adopted in lieu thereof.
DAVID B. MELLISH.

THE BIRCH DALE MEDICINAL SPRING WATERS possess great therapeutic virtues, and are especially recommended in consumption, being the only natural waters that have proved a specific in this perplexing disease. The very best medical authority testifies to permanent cures where all other treatment was abortive. They also produce miraculous effects in chronic diseases of the kidneys, (including Bright's,) female complaints, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and liver complaints, cancer, scrofula, and all diseases originating from an impure state of the blood. Books gratis.
CONANT & CRAMER,
No. 30 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THE extraordinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets, and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC.—P. DANKS' "LITTLE Darling," 30c.; J. R. Thomas' "The Old Time," 40c.; Miss Simmons' "From East to West," waltz, 75c.; Strauss' "Honor the Ladies," waltz, 65c.; "Our Own" (22d Regiment), Lieut.-Col. Brown, 35c.; Rubinstein's "Melodie in F," 40c.; Easter Carol (new), "Now He is Risen," Tomkins, 10c.; "Our Easter Joy," Chase, 10c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 711 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER.—TO ALL PERSONS interested as owners, dealers, brokers and lawyers we call attention to a work just issued under title of "County Atlas of Westchester," which contains detailed maps of each town and village throughout the country, showing the location of houses, stores, public buildings, &c., with name of owner, together with number of acres of the farms. Published by J. B. BEERS & CO., No. 36 Vesey-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—IRVING HALL, IRving-place and 15th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. In the AFTERNOON, visitation of the Bishop of the Diocese, and confirmation. Seats free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th sts.—Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor, will preach TO-DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.—Religious services will be held at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 30th inst. Addresses will be made by Rev. GEORGE W. LEVERE, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., and others. The Jubilee Singers will take part in the exercises. The public are invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—48th-st., West of 6th-av.; Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON; usual service at 10½ A. M., and at 3½ P. M., next of sermons on *Heroes of the Bible*. Subject—Joseph—Part 4, *A Prison and a Palace*. Choral service by choir, and chorus of 300 children. The Rector will preach.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of Modern Spiritualism will be celebrated on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M. Eminent speakers will deliver addresses, music, &c. The Children's Lyceum meets at 10 A. M. Also, a lecture by Miss LEYS at 7½ P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—TO-DAY, 30th inst. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, MORNING—*Springtide in the Soul*; EVENING—*The Wrestle, the Race, and the Rack*. Seats all free in the evening.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON Hudson-st., near Spring.—Preaching SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. G. OAKLEY; at 3 o'clock. Rev. JOHN PARKER will address the Sabbath-school on temperance. Seats free.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25th-st., near 8th-av., Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The ordinance of Believer's Baptism will be administered after the evening sermon.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach in the church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—*Devil Worship*. Evening subject—*The New Birth*. Prayer and conference meeting in the church vestry, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

BIBLE PREACHING.—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Seven Women shall take hold on one Man*—Isaiah iv.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION OF MANHATTAN ISLAND.—Rev. Dr. CURRY, of Richmond, will deliver an address, under the auspices of the Union, at the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 6th-av., on *What the Baptists Have Done for Soul Liberty*, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock. Admission to the lecture free. Tickets to the collation $1.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.
LENTEN SERVICES SUNDAYS.
Morning prayer and sermon by the Rector, 10½ A. M.; evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 3½ P. M.; evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 7½ P. M.
WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
Evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 7½ P. M.; daily morning prayer 10 A. M. At the 3½ P. M. services on SUNDAYS the seats are all free. This is to relieve the pressure for accommodation at the Sunday morning and evening services. The full gallery and chancel choirs are present at all the regular services.

CLOSING SERVICE IN STEINWAY Hall.—Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH will preach, SUNDAY MORNING, the fifth sermon in course. Subject,—*Peculiarities of the Bible*. EVENING subject,—*How to Make our Homes Happier*. The new church, corner 45th-st. and Madison-av., will be dedicated THURSDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lectures, in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics*, in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Corner 82d-st. and 4th-av., Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer Confirmation on SUNDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, will preach at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—Rev. J. M. PULLMAN will preach THIS MORNING at the Young Men's Universalist Association rooms, No. 1,288 Broadway, and in the EVENING at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square. Evening subject—*A Definition of Universalism*.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. OX. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. HENRY MORGAN, by request of the two thousand last Sabbath, will repeat (188th time) this great Reform Lecture—*Fast Young Men, Poe's Raven, Gough Summerfield, Life Boat, Arch, &c.*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS.—MORNING—*How to Deal with Crime*. EVENING—Service of Song; Hampton Students will take part. Public are invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Gift of Tongues and Prophecy*. All are invited.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM—35th-st. between Park and Lexington avs. Morning subject—*Who is My Neighbor?* Evening—*The Sun of Heaven*. The public are cordially invited.

ELDER H. PRATT, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will preach at No. 405 Grand-st., SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., and at No. 128 West 24th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Copies of *The Illustrated Bible Banner* (published No. 14 Murray-st.) distributed free, and sent one year free to ministers of all denominations.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Elder M. N. DOWNING, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 2 P. M.; Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. *Holiness unto the Lord.* All seekers after truth made welcome.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—There will be preaching on SABBATH EVENING, March 30, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. WILLIAM WYLIE, Associate Pastor. All are invited.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, preaches MORNING and EVENING, at Harlem Hall, entrance 125th and 126th sts. Sunday-school, 2½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. A cordial invitation to all.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner 125th-st. and 5th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. VIRGIN, at 10½ A. M. Sabbath-school concert in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Vanity and the Value of Life*.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—40th-st. East of Lexington-av.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. EDWARD CHESTER, M. D., of the Madura Mission, Dindigul, S. India, and at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

MR. L. THOMPSON WILL SPEAK AT the Cosmopolitan Conference, Turner Hall, No. 66 East 4th-st., SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Emancipation of the Working Classes*.

NOTICE.—THE OPENING SERVICES OF the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Reformation will be held in their newly-purchased building on 37th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.—his farewell sermon. Seats free. All cordially invited.

OLD FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Come everybody. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Pastor, will preach by request on *The Moment After Death* on SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner 53d-st., Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor.—Sermon at 11 A. M. Communion at 4 P. M. Praise meeting at 7½ P. M.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR of Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, (4th-st., near 6th-av.,) will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

REV. W. H. H. MURRAY—Pastor of the Park-street Church, Boston, will preach in the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, 46th-st., (Dr. Armitage's,) on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. G. WHITE WILL PREACH in the Jane-street M. E. Church at 3½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Romanism as It Was, and as It Is*. Also, at night. Subject—*Signs of the Times, Relative to Romanism in America*.

REV. C. S. HARROWER WILL PREACH in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the sermon.

REV. J. J. WHITE, PASTOR OF ATTORney-street M. P. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Church in 35th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach in the temporary Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 47th-st., at 7½ P. M. Children's church at 3½ P. M.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts.—Preaching on Sabbath by the pastor, REV. S. H. GRAHAM, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Morning subject—*Voluntary Contributions, the Scripture Plan*. Strangers are cordially invited.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES, IN Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., on the Pentateuch, by Pastor ROBERT CAMERON.—Subject SUNDAY EVENING—*The Book of Genesis*. All invited.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—The Praying Band, SAMUEL HALSTEAD, Leader, will conduct the services on SUNDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADison-av.—Service on SUNDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½ o'clock; sermon by Rev. Dr. POTTER, of Grace Church.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, March 30, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—On SUNDAY holy communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 2½ P. M.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICE OF the MIDNIGHT MISSION will be held at the Church of the Ascension on SUNDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report of the Trustees will be read and a sermon preached by Rev. C. T. WOODRUFF, Superintendent of City Missions.

The attendance of donors to the Mission, and of earnest and thoughtful persons, (ladies and gentlemen,) who might be induced to give their personal aid to the work, is particularly invited.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE the Young Men's Social and Benevolent Society of the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner 19th-st., (Rev. Dr. Hall's,) will be preached by Rev. DAVID INGLIS, D. D., of Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING next, 30th inst. Service to begin at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, West of 8th-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service in this Church SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the Pastor will preach the second in the series of sermons on *Heaven*.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH-st., near Lexington-av., Rev. Dr. Holme, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school concert in the evening.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley-place and West 11th-st., Rev. W. T. EGBERT, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Rev. Dr. OSGOOD will preach in the EVENING.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. E. O. HAVEN, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. WILLIAM P. ABBOTT at 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE

POST ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of the heirs of Joel Post, deceased,)

THIS VALUABLE ESTATE, Comprising

165 LOTS,

is most beautifully located on

THE RIVERSIDE PARK and BOULEVARD and on CLERMONT-AV.,

between 127th and 127th sts.

65 OF THE LOTS Front the Riverside Park and Hudson River,

Commanding a Magnificent View of Both.

That this Park and the Boulevard running along its eastern boundary are destined to become in a very short time

THE FAVORITE RESORT

of New-Yorkers and strangers visiting the City, drawn thither by the

BEAUTY OF ITS DRIVES

and ever-changing

PANORAMIC VIEWS,

will not admit of a doubt. Equally certain is it that these same reasons will cause lots fronting on and adjacent to the Park to be sought after with greater avidity than was ever shown to obtain them on Central Park.

A RAPID TRANSIT ROAD,

the construction of which seems to be almost a certainty, will bring this property, in point of time, much nearer the business portion of the City than 14th-st. now is.

The sale will be

PEREMPTORY.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE, having been in the Post family for a great number of years.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Printed abstracts of title will be furnished free of charge.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The property of H. L. Atherton, Esq., at Riverdale, 38 lots, comprising the land on Riverdale, River, and Palisade avenues; laid out in 5 plots, and 11 plots on Broadway and the old Post-road.

One of the plots on River-av., includes the house, stable, and outbuildings and 29 lots. The house has gas, water, burglar-alarm, and all modern improvements, and is in excellent order for immediate occupation.

Two plots on Palisade-av., one on River-av., and one on Riverdale-av., have fine river views; trees set out, and are ready for immediate improvement.

Also, one eleventh of an undivided interest in the dock and water-right at Riverdale Station.

Also, two houses on the old Post Road, with large plots, and several villa plots on Broadway, beautifully situated, with fine trees, and near the Boston and New-York Railroad Company, now building. Distance thirty-six minutes to 30th-st. or 42d-st., and by elevated railroad one hour to Wall-st. Full particulars and permits to see the house can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

Valuable Lots on 9th-av., 124th and 125th Sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, MARCH 31, at 12 o'clock, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

NINTH-AVENUE.—Two lots, south-east corner 9th-av. and 125th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Nine lots, north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Four lots, south side, about seven feet two inches west of Manhattan-st.

Maps at the office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 49 AND 51 JANE-STREET. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Monday, the thirty-first day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, all that lot of land in the City of New-York, beginning on the northerly line of Jane-street, ninety-eight feet and six inches easterly from Hudson-street, running thence easterly along Jane-street twenty-five feet, thence northerly eighty-eight feet three inches, thence westerly twenty-four feet five inches, and thence southerly ninety-one feet to the point of beginning.

Also, all that other lot in said City beginning on said northerly line of Jane-street, one hundred and twenty-three feet and six inches easterly from Hudson-street, running thence easterly along Jane-street twenty-seven feet and six inches, thence northerly eighty-eight feet, thence westerly twenty-seven feet and six inches, and thence southerly eighty-eight feet and three inches to the point of beginning.

On No. 49 is a four-story and basement double tenement, and on No. 51 is a five-story double-tenement house: both are in good order, with a good class of tenants. A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTIN, Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION. VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND 100TH-ST., AND IRVING-PLACE, NEAR 17TH-ST. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of ALBON P. MAN, Esq., Referee.

BOULEVARD AND ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET.—Two lots, situate on the north-east corner of Boulevard and 100th-st., with six lots on rear, fronting on 100th-st.; on these last-mentioned lots is a substantial dwelling-house. Also, two lots on the south-east corner of Boulevard and 100th-st., with five lots on rear, fronting on 100th-st., on which there are two frame houses.

IRVING-PLACE.—The two and a half story brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts., and known as No. 43; house, 49.2 deep; lot, 24x72 feet, with right of light in rear. Also, the two and a half story brick house and lot, adjoining the above on the northerly side, and known as No. 45; house, 35 feet; lot, 19x80 feet.

SALE PEREMPTORY, WITHOUT RESERVE. For further particulars as to terms, title, &c., apply to S. P. & F. H. COWDREY, Attorneys, No. 67 Wall-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

TRUSTEES' SALE. WILLIAM KENNELLY, Sheriff's Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, TRUSTEES' SALE, (by order of the undersigned trustees of Walter Roche,)

EIGHTH-AVENUE, (north-east corner of 55th-st.).—Four five-story brown-stone houses, with stores, Nos. 930, 932, 934, 936 8th-av.; good buildings, fine location.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Four-story French-roof brown-stone, No. 257 West 55th-st., in the rear of the above.

SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The undivided half interest of seven lots and part of lot north side of 68th-st., 100 feet west of 9th-av., each lot 25x100.4.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET.—Full lot south side of 100th-st., 200 feet east of 10th-av.

MULBERRY-STREET.—No. 27; house and lot 25x74.

MOTT-STREET.—Nos. 68, 70, 72 and 74 Mott-st., houses and lots, each lot 25x94.

BAXTER-STREET.—No. 121, front and rear houses.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

JEREMIAH QUINLAN, JAMES LYNCH, JOHN E. DEVELIN, } Trustees.

NICHOLAS R. CONNOR, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF VALUABLE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR LEASE, NO. 16 UNIVERSITY-PLACE. HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 1, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of L. W. Emerson, Esq., referee:

The Sailors' Snug Harbor lease of the premises, No. 16 University-place, west side, 70.7¾ feet north of Clinton-place, three-story high-stoop brick house, 23.6¼ by about 45 feet deep, with two-story brick extension 20 feet deep. The lease has twenty-one years to run from May 1, 1876, at an annual ground rent of $300. Lot 23.6¼ front, 23.5¾ rear, 90.8 north line, 88.11¼ south line.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN BRAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that by order of the Register having charge of this matter, I will sell at public auction, on MONDAY the 31st day of March inst., at 12 o'clock noon, by ——, Auctioneers, at No. 428 First-avenue, New-York City, a lease of the house and store, No. 428 First-avenue, New-York City, having three years to run from May 1, 1873, and also the fixtures contained in the store on said premises, suitable for liquor business.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr. Auctioneer.

500 MEN AND WOMEN, with eyes wide open, will stand in JERE. JOHNSON, JR.'s Auction Room, No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, (MONDAY,) and see 350 SPLENDID LOTS, located in the 21ST WARD, BROOKLYN, SOLD FOR A SONG.

If you don't believe it, go yourself to the auction room, WITNESS THE SPECTACLE.

Out of the entire 500 present, only 50 WILL HAVE PLUCK TO BUY.

As soon as the sale is over, the remaining 450 will run around among the fortunate purchasers and offer $50 ADVANCE ON EACH LOT.

It will then be too late. None who buy will resell at any such figures. Be wise; purchase of the auctioneer. Don't run the risk of getting the lots after the sale. Go early to the auction room. There will be a crowd. Remember the place, No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The time 12 o'clock, MONDAY, March 31. Maps at No. 21 Park-row.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE CANAL-ST. PROPERTY. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room:

CANAL-STREET.—The five-story brown-stone factory, No. 438 Canal-st., running through to Vestry-st., 25x99, building covering entire lot, and now used as a furniture warehouse; Trinity Church lease, fourteen years to run; terms easy.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, MARCH 31, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTH-STREET.—Nos. 539 and 541 6th-st., near Avenue B, two four-story brick houses with store on first floor and stable in rear, size 46x90.10; gas and Croton; sale absolute, possession May 1.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, ESTATE OF THE LATE DANIEL MARLEY. THURSDAY, APRIL 3, At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

Three-story frame house and lot No. 202 West 34th st., next to south-west corner of 7th-av., size 21x80; house contains thirteen rooms, and is conveniently arranged, and recently put in complete repair. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The valuable three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 225 East 59th-st. House in good order, front parlor frescoed and walls painted throughout.

The valuable four full lots on the north-east corner of New-av. and 142d-st., and within 250 feet of 8th-av.

One full lot north side of 76th-st., 200 feet west of Avenue A.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT ON 79TH-ST.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story basement and under-cellar brown-stone house No. 308 East 79th-st., near 2d-av.; lot, 18.6x102.2; house, 45 feet deep; built by days' work in best manner, with all modern improvements; terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASES OF FERRY FRANCHISES.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York will offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following real estate belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York:

Premises known as No. 160 Wooster-st.

Premises known as No. 352 West 35th-st.

Premises known as No. 53 Spring-st.

Premises known as No 49 Leonard-st.

Building and land on the east side of Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., known as the Eighteenth Ward Market.

Full warrantee deeds will be given to all purchasers. Lithographic maps of the above real estate may be obtained at the Controller's Office, on and after the 10th of April next.

ALSO,

sealed bids will be received, to be publicly opened at the Controller's Office on April 29, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., for leases for a term of ten years, from May 1, 1873, of the following ferries and ferry franchises:

Ferry now established from foot of Houston-st., East River, New-York, to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Ferry now established from foot of Grand-st., New-York to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Ferry now established from foot of 92d-st., East River, to Astoria, Long Island.

Lease of ferry franchise now established from foot of Barclay-st., North River, to Hoboken, N. J.

Lease of ferry franchise now established from foot of Desbrosses-st., North River, to foot of Harsimus-st., New-Jersey.

The leases to be made to conform to the requirements of laws relative to ferries, and such regulations, ordinances, or by-laws as are now or hereafter may from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for Ferry Franchises."

The right to reject any bid, if deemed to be to the interest of the City of New-York, is reserved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, March 27, 1873.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A RAPID TRANSIT ROUTE, SUCH AS New-York and Brooklyn will not obtain in twenty years, is already secured by Hudson County, New-Jersey, embracing Jersey City, Hoboken, West Hoboken, North Bergen, Greenville, Bayonne, &c. Hudson County is the greatest steam-railroad centre in the world, and it is as well supplied with horse-cars as New-York or Brooklyn. The following steam roads all have their stations within the county: The New-Jersey Central, Newark and New-York, New-Jersey or Pennsylvania Central, New-York and Erie, Northern New-Jersey, Midland, Montclair, Newark and Paterson, Hackensack, Weehawken, Morris and Essex, and Delaware and Lackawanna. Fares are low, and speed is rapid. Any part of the county is reached in half the time necessary to reach Central or Prospect Parks. During the year 1872 more than $20,000,000 were spent by steam railroad corporations in acquiring title to property in Hudson County; and during 1873 more than $15,000,000 will be spent in railroad improvements.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 696 Broadway.

Offers for lease, store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley-place; will let together or separately; rent $1,280; store, with back room and front basement, $550; first floor $300.

Entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th-av., corner Waverley-place; good stand for dentistry, millinery, or dress-making; rent $700; possession immediately; will put in order.

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.—$15,000, COST $18,000.—THE three-story brown-stone front, 20x45x100, No. 240 East 51st-st., near 2d-av.; all improvements, furnace, and heater, bath, water closets, &c., gas fixtures, shades and oil-cloths; possession at once. Apply on premises, or of owner, No. 143 East 45th-st., near Lexington-av.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH and 8th avs.—A Good Block.—For sale by order of the administrator, at its cash market value, a three-story high-stoop brick house, with all modern improvements and in good order; size 20.6x60x100. Apply to F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, or WM. TUCKER, No. 220 5th-av.

A FEW FULL-SIZED BROWN-STONE houses, with extensions, of first-class build—5th-av., on 52d, 53d, 56th, 57th sts., replete with every convenience and luxury, and elaborate cabinet-work. For particulars, apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100, on 52d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av., will be sold with or without the elegant furniture for less than its value, and on easy terms, if applied for at once. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE elegant four-story brown-stone house on the north side of 74th-st., third house west of Madison-av.; size, 25x60; lot, 102; finished in hard-wood in the most superb manner. Party will be on the premises to show the same every afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND ON Greene-st., on west side, between Broome and Spring sts., 100 feet square, on which the Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage now stand. Apply to JOHN M. CLAWSON, No. 186 Spring-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID EXTRA WIDE house, No. 4 East 46th-st., just east of 5th-av.; the house is in perfect order, frescoed throughout. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 100 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

STANTON-ST. AND EAST RIVER.—Thirty-six lots, with 200 feet of water front, and all rights secured, for sale at $4,000 a lot; a most desirable property. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, No. 440 West 22d-st., 25 feet wide and in perfect order, will be sold cheap to a quick buyer; neighborhood first class. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

$33,000. A MODERN FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20 feet front, 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; others desirably located, $30,000 to $50,000, and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FINE PLOT OF SIX OR TEN LOTS, quite near 5th-av., below 58th-st.; price and terms very favorable; others from 57th to 100th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A COMPLETE, SMALL, BROWN-STONE HOUSE, near Madison-av, at a bargain; others between 4th and 6th avenues, from $22,000 to $120,000. BLACKWELL & Co., No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 44TH-ST., FIRST-class three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 242 to 252; 20x50x18.9x50; prices $17,000 and $16,000. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES HENDERSON, No. 292 7th-av.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—A FINE brown-stone English-basement House, No. 162 West 24th-st., for sale very cheap. Apply at the house, or to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THREE LOTS FOR SALE OR TO lease on 30th-st., west of 6th-av.; three on Gansevoort-st., near West-st.; one on 51st-st., near 8th-av. Apply to OWNER, No. 240 West 55th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 110 East 80th-st., 18.4x46x102. $17,000.

150 acres valuable land on North River, two miles below Peekskill: elegant building sites.

Four-story house and lots on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet on each street.

Mansion and forty acres (500 lots) at Whitestone; elevated land, and near depot; large orchard, gardens, full assortment of fruit in bearing; all in good order.

House, lot, and stable at Elizabeth, N. J.; two-story and French roof; desirable situation on Grier-av., 58.9x200, $14,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

House and lot No. 561 Grand-av., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $5,500.

House and lot No. 545½ Hancock-st., Brooklyn, two story, French roof, $5,500.

House and lot No. 92 Hopkins-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $3,000.

House and lot No. 83 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, two story, brick, $6,000.

Usual brokerage allowed for actual sale.

Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, corner Pine-st., offers the following full blocks for sale:

MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUES, BELOW SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET.—Thirty-two lots.

MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUES, BELOW ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET.—Thirty-two lots.

GRAND BOULEVARD, SOUTH OF EIGHTY-NINTH-STREET.—Thirty-two lots.

SEVENTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD, NEAR THE PARK.—About thirty-four lots.

EIGHTH-AVENUE, IN THE VICINITY ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.—About twenty-two lots.

ST. NICHOLAS AND TENTH AVENUES, SOUTH OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH-STREET.—Sixty-four lots.

Full particulars at office.

A FEW PLOTS OF LOTS LEFT THAT will be sold at bargains.

5 lots on corner 134th-st. and 6th-av.

5 lots on 134th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

4 lots on 131st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

8 lots on 6th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.

16 lots on 122d and 123d sts., between 6th and 7th avs.

Several plots on 7th and 8th avs.

A handsome front on 7th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.

5 lots on corner 126th-st. and 6th-av.

A. WARNER PLATT, No. 115 Broadway.

CHOICELY LOCATED DWELLINGS, near 5th-av.:

$75,000.—34th-st., 24x61.6x98.9 feet.

$30,000.—35th-st., 20x45x100 feet.

$42,500.—38th-st., 21x50x100 feet.

$35,000.—39th-st., 20.6x55x100 feet.

$45,000.—41st-st., 28x55x100 feet.

$52,500.—42d-st., 22x55x100 feet.

$53,500.—45th-st., 21.4x60x100 feet.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

ALL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, AT lowest rates, 5th-av., Nos. 584, 588, 590, 614, 624, 744, 746, 781, and 785; No. 208 West 59th-st.; Nos. 5 and 11 East 41st-st.; No. 6 East 42d-st.; No. 14 East 43d-st.; No. 25 East 44th-st.; No. 13 West 46th-st.; Nos. 7, 14, 16, and 18 East, and Nos. 8, 35, and 51 West 48th-st.; Nos. 25, 50, and 67 West 52d-st.; Nos. 9, 10, and 16 West, and Nos. 1, 15, and 19 East 53d-st.; Nos. 20, 24, 28, and 41 West 56th-st.; No. 8 West, and No. 16 to 24 East 57th-st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine-st and 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on Madison-av., four doors from 79th-st.; will be let reasonable, or sold on easy terms.

Apply to owner, from 6 to 7½ P. M., at No. 123 West 48th-st., or at No. 362 Canal-st., from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST PLOT OF UNimproved property in the lower part of the City, facing on Cherry and Monroe sts., between Jefferson and Clinton sts., eligible for extensive factory or building purposes. Apply to B. WEBBER, No. 56 Rutgers-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HANDSOMELY-FURnished small four-story brown-stone houses, on 51st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., finest locality in the City; all improvements; cabinet-work, plate-glass, walnut-stairs, &c; price $23,000 each. Can be seen at all times. D. & J. JARDINE, Architects, No. 1,267 Broadway.

A BARGAIN ON 69D-ST.—LOOKING into Central Park, near Lexington-av.; a three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; hard-wood trimmings, with all conveniences, with furniture, &c., new last Spring; only $22,000. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

THE FINEST LOCATION IN THE country—Opposite Central Park, on 5th-av., between 62d and 63d sts.; a fine house, 22 feet wide, $125,000; near 85th-st., in perfect order, $74,000; a bargain. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

EXTRA CHEAP FULL-SIZE NEW houses, Nos. 1, 15, 17, and 19 East 53d-st., and north-east corner Madison-av. and 53d-st., two medium-size dwellings; same owner; bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, 74th-st., near Madison-av., and three-story, 79th-st., near 3d-av.; none handsomer finished; must be sold at great sacrifice. S. KLABER, No. 223 West 51st-st., owner.

FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A very desirable, newly and artistically frescoed residence, choicely located, 21.6x51x100 feet; price very reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

$22,500.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house in West 14th-st.; 22 feet front; desirable for residence or business. Apply promptly to OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; very desirable, well furnished; possession at once; rent only $300 per month. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

A.—FIFTH-AV. RESIDENCE—CHARMing position; well planned; frescoed; reasonable price to insure speedy sale; near 49th-st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

TENEMENT PROPERTY.—NEW FIVE-story brick building, all rented for $3,100 per year, situated on West side, can be bought very low if applied for promptly. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

A FINE FIVE-STORY BROWN-stone store, No. 83 Murray-st., for sale very cheap. Inquire of FRANK PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WILL INVESTORS, CAPITALISTS, and speculators remember that the greatest city in America, during the lifetime of many persons now living, will be on the west side of the Hudson River, in Hudson County, New-Jersey? Land in that county is now the cheapest land near New-York. It is so low that values throughout the county will double every five years for twenty years to come, while the inflated values of New-York and Brooklyn property must contract.

A VERY COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE in excellent neighborhood, for sale on easy terms, the three-story extra-wide thirty-four feet (double) house, No. 28 Second-place, Brooklyn; all improvements; lot, 34x133¼ feet; immediate possession if wanted; price low. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Administrator, on premises, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M.

AT A LOW PRICE, IN A VERY DESIRable location.—For sale, the three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; convenient to cars and ferries; lot 22x100 feet. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M.

FOR SALE.—$6,000 WILL BUY A FIRST-class brick house, containing ten rooms, modern improvements, fifteen minutes' walk to ferries; terms easy; size 20x40, lot 100 feet. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

$5,000 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house, in first-rate location; modern improvements. $2,000 cash; balance may remain on mortgage. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YONKERS, IRVINGTON, TARRYTOWN, &c.

Desirable residences, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished.

BLACKWELL & Co., No. 55 Liberty-st.

AT TARRYTOWN. ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with fine improvements, and in high state of cultivation; MAGNIFICENT RIVER VIEW, near New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railroad. Apply to BLACKWELL & Co. No. 55 Liberty-st., or Tarrytown, New-York.

KING'S BRIDGE.—FOR SALE—A BEAUtiful house, with stable, garden, and all conveniences; house contains twelve rooms; grounds in fine order; will be sold fully furnished, and immediate occupancy given; a capital chance for a party desirous of getting a cheap and pleasant country home within thirty minutes of 42d-st. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway and Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT South Norwalk, Conn., 1½ hours from New-York, New-Haven Railroad, a first-class residence; large house, all modern improvements; high ground. Address M. E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn., or Box No. 590 Post-office, New-York.

PATERSON, N. J.—HOUSE FOR SALE, No. 188 Ellison-st., within three blocks of Erie depot; has four bedrooms in the second story, and three in the attic; water and gas; lot 40x100; price $6,500. Inquire of B. SALTER, No. 92 Church-st., New-York.

ALL BUILDERS SHOULD REMEMBER that Hudson County, N. J., has no oppressive building law, and that throughout the country there is urgent need of buildings of all grades. The building interests of New-York and Brooklyn are rapidly declining. Hudson County offers cheap labor, cheap material, rapid transportation, healthy land, fine views, and abundant returns.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT YONKERS, IN THE MIDST OF the finest improvements, close to the depot of the Hudson River and Boston Railroads, twenty-five acres for sale, at $1,500 per acre. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE—STAMFORD.—Country-seats, village residences, farms for sale; excellent variety; all prices; several shore fronts. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

A NICE TRUCK FARM, THIRTY-ONE acres, within a mile of Flushing Village; may be bought cheap. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, Flushing, New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE LOTS AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND. The SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION now offer for sale FIVE THOUSAND BUILDING LOTS, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island, at $7 each. $7 each.

For $7 you receive a warranty deed for a building lot, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island.

$1 extra charged for clearing avenues and staking lots.

Positively no other payments.

Call and see for yourselves at the office of the SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION. No. 5¼ Pine-st., New-York. J. E. FULLER, President.

ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE INVESTORS, INSTITUTES, COLLEGES.—We are enabled to offer for sale a most valuable and handsome property of over 100 acres, with a very large water-front, overlooking Hell Gate and this City, close to depot of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, (now nearly completed,) and within nine miles of the City Hall, or one hour by Harlem, steam-boat and drive. The property is admitted by all to be the finest on the Sound, or in Westchester County. As a site for an institution, it cannot be surpassed.

Terms and price will command attention.

Full particulars from sole agents of the estate. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—COUNTRY RESIdence of the subscriber, with 5 acres of land. House 50x45 feet and extension 30x22 feet; planned by Calvert Vaux. Built in best manner and in fine order, having every convenience, together with never-failing supply of purest water, stables, carriage-house, and out-buildings. Ground laid out in lawn, walks, and flower-beds, evergreens, shrubs, and shade-trees. Garden stocked with every variety of fruits. Price much less than cost. Terms very easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

A.—REMEMBER THAT THE HEALTHY city homes of Jersey City, Hoboken, and West Hoboken, in Hudson County, N. J., are more convenient to the New-York business man than the majority of homes in New-York and Brooklyn; that they are rapidly reached from eight different ferries, by steam and horse-cars; that the average rate of taxation in those cities is only about half what it is in New-York and Brooklyn; that life is safe and property secure, and that churches are numerous and school-houses abundant; mortgages are not taxed, and aliens can hold and convey property.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE OR exchange for house of equal value on west side of New-York, a neat double frame dwelling, in perfect order, containing eleven rooms, furnace, elevated range, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, bath, closets, gas and fixtures, marble mantels, grates, burglar alarm, shades, &c.; lot 50x145, handsomely laid out with concrete walks, fountain, grape arbor, fruit, lawn, &c.; price $15,500. J. M. MEEKER & SONS, No. 223 Broad-st., opposite depot, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 800 ACRES, in Montgomery County, Md., twenty-two miles from Washington City, and about twenty-eight miles from Baltimore; on the premises is a large dwelling-house of brick and stone, out-buildings, and abundance of fruit; also, a saw and grist mill and foundry; the place is well suited for a gentleman's residence, or for a farmer on a large scale; price $50,000. Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Esq., No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

AT NEWARK, N. J.—ONLY FORTY MINutes from New-York by two railroads, a desirable residence on Riverside-av.; eleven rooms, modern conveniences, stable; nearly an acre of land, laid out in lawn, flower and vegetable garden, shade and fruit trees; will sell furnished, if desired. Apply to the owner, R. W. WILDE, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, or to JAS. R. HAY, Real Estate Agent, corner Ogden-st. and 4th-av., Newark, N. J.

AT MONTROSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—For Sale—A very desirable house situated but three minutes' walk from station; sixteen trains daily. No nuisances of any description. House is new, built in the very best manner, with all modern improvements; gas, bath-room, hot and cold water; nine good-sized rooms; price $16,000; terms easy. Apply to H. A. PAGE, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A THREE-story brick house, with twelve or thirteen rooms, heater, bath, hot and cold water, gas, laundry; sub-cellar under whole house, with cemented bottom; in an excellent neighborhood, within three blocks of Newark and New-York Railroad depot; price, $17,000; mortgage, $5,000. Inquire of C. O. BAKER, No. 15 Wall-st.

A.—REMEMBER THAT THE HEALTHY and beautiful country homes of Weehawken, North Bergen, Greenville, and Bayonne, in Hudson County, N. J., on the eastern cliffs and western slopes of the Palisades, have inland and ocean views unsurpassed in the world, the most distant homes being reached from New-York City Hall, by steam, in half the time it takes to reach Central and Prospect Parks; life and property are secure; rents and fares are low; churches and school-houses are numerous; mortgages are not taxed; aliens can hold and convey property, and the average rate of taxation is less than 1.50 on a 10 per cent. valuation.

$5,000.—NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE in the upper part of Newark, N. J.; a pleasantly situated house, eight rooms; water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar, with registers in all principal rooms; cellar extends under whole house; good well water on premises; lot 50x215; distant but five minutes' from two railroads to New-York. Address OWNER, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

ALL ALONG THE HUDSON—COUNtry residences for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, for season or year; farms and beautiful building sites for sale cheap; good investments. Potographs, maps, and full particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av., near 38th-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—MANSARD ROOF, fourteen rooms, every improvement, convenient to depots; fronts Jefferson Park, corner lot, 66 by 230. For sale, low figures, easy terms; photograph and particulars, No. 54 Wall-st., Room No. 21.

AT FLUSHING—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Complete residence; every convenience, gas, bath-room, furnace, ample grounds, abundantly fruited; furnished or unfurnished. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR LONG BRANCH, COUNtry residence with four acres, or more; fine lawn, and abundance of full grown shade trees. Apply to owner, EDWD. C. FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway, between 10 and 12 A. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Northern Railroad; 25 minutes from the City, one minute from depot; three acres; park and vegetable garden, with fruit in great abundance, house fourteen large and airy rooms, furnished, with all modern improvements, baths, and heaters; out-house for servants of five rooms and cellar; carriage-house and stable for four horses, hennery, &c; will be let for one or more years at $1,200; possession given on or before May 1, to a responsible party only. Address SECURITY, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT TARrytown, for the Summer or year, on Broadway, one mile south of depot; commodious and elegant brick house, containing seventeen rooms; broad piazzas, fully furnished, hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, &c.; carriage-house; garden well stocked with small fruits; the location is unsurpassed, with extensive and commanding views of the Hudson. Inquire of F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st., or LEWIS ROBERTS, No. 17 South-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—IN BEST part of Flushing, Long Island, corner Sanford-av. and Lawrence-st., five minutes from depot, forty-four trains daily, a two-story and French-roof house, 32x36, filled in with brick; gas and water throughout; fourteen rooms; carriage-house and stable; about an acre of ground; shade-trees, shrubbery, and hedges; rent, $1,200; price $18,000; would exchange for house in City. F. N. LAWRENCE, No. 92 Broadway.

NEWARK—TO LET, THE THREE-STORY and basement brick dwelling No. 44 Pennington-st., three minutes' walk from depot of railroad to New-York, and in an excellent neighborhood; rent, $750 per year; possession April 1. MARCUS SAYRE, wharf adjoining Centre-street Railroad Bridge, Newark, N. J.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS—TO LET, WITHin ten minutes' walk of depots on Spuyten Duyvil or Harlem Railroads, a house with eleven rooms; water supplied by ram; good stable, with three and three-quarters acres ground; rent $1,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

TO LET, FOR THE SUMMER, A COMpletely furnished house at West Farms, containing about twenty rooms and city conveniences; ample grounds and outbuildings; only fifteen minutes' walk from railroad station; rent $400 per month. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—AN ELEgant, cozy, brown-stone house, thoroughly and beautifully furnished. Location, 47th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Rent $3,500, or would rent for Summer at $225 per month. Call on or address "OWNER," No. 15 East 46th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ON BERGEN Heights, three-story and basement brick house; ten rooms, modern improvements; thirty-five minutes from City Hall; location and surroundings very desirable; price low. Inquire at No. 57 Murray-st., Monday and Tuesday.

TO LET—NO. 99 WEST 11TH-ST., FIRST-class dwelling near 5th-av., to private family only; to be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. For particulars, address R. MONTAGNIE, care of R. A. Adams, No. 55 Liberty-st., Room No. 13.

LARGE DOUBLE STORE ON 4TH-AV., close to 25d-st.—Will be rented altogether, or divided, with or without basement. Suitable for any first-class business. HOLMES BROTHERS, Nos. 46 and 48 East 23d-st.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

TO RENT—BY C. C. PINCKNEY, NO. 42 Pine-st.—No. 6 Lafayette-place, 27x100x120.

No. 9 Livingston-place, 4-story Eng. basement, b. s.

Fort Washington, cottage, one acre; first class, with stable.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In East 45th-st., near Grand Central Depot, a very desirable three-story house, all conveniences; rent, $1,500. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE dwellings, Nos. 467 and 471 Tompkins-av., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn; all improvements; rent $1,000. Apply to owner, as above, or at Pierrepont House.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR, A handsomely furnished house; very pleasantly situated; to a private family only; rent $350 per month. Inquire at No. 259 West 23d-st.

TO LET.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES in good locations. Also a fine cottage in 79th-st., near Madison-av. HINE & PELL, No. 557 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN HARLEM TO rent to a small American family only; immediate possession; good location; part of rent taken in board for gentleman and wife. Apply at 281 Grand-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE third floor, with all improvements; $65 per month; references required. No. 235 East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET FURNISHED—PRIVATE FAMily only, No. 15 Park-av.; rent, $300 per month. Apply on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 483 Elizabeth, N. J.

HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY, is the healthiest county contiguous to New-York City. According to the United States Census of 1870, New-Jersey is the healthiest State in the world, as it averages only twelve deaths annually in each thousand of its population; so that a generation of men in that State live eighty-three years; a generation in Brooklyn live thirty-one years; in New-York City only twenty-nine years; while in the cities of Hudson County a generation live fifty-three years. Those who desire to escape the dangers and expenses of sickness should live in Hudson County, which offers every variety of home, from the most modest cottage to the most pretentious mansion. In Jersey City and Hoboken the best city homes can be cheaply procured, while in West Hoboken, North Bergen, Greenville and Bayonne, villas, cottages and Summer houses are rapidly reached.

COUNTRY-SEAT ON PASSAIC RIVER, at North Belville, to let.—Cottage, twelve rooms, stable and out-houses; ten acres; private water front; all kinds of very fine fruit and old forest trees; situation very beautiful and picturesque; Wall-street three-quarters of an hour; depot for Newark, half a mile; New-York, quarter mile from house; rent, $800; also large house, in Italian style, eighteen rooms, barn and stable; twenty acres; private water front; rent $1,200. Apply to W. VAN ZANT, No. 19 West 21st-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY-SEAT AT SCARSdale, Westchester County; the Mansion House, fully furnished and supplied with gas and water, stands on high ground, commanding a view of the Sound; the out-buildings are complete, and include two cottages and a green-house; the grounds are extensive and well laid out, with abundance of fruit; the property will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—BY the season or year, at the mouth of Tom's River, N. J., near the ocean; fourteen rooms, every modern convenience, bath-rooms, &c.; place of unsurpassed salubrity; stables, boats and boat-house, filled ice-house, and the best fishing and shooting near New-York. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET—AT BAYONNE CITY, N J., TWENty-seven minutes from New-York, fifty trains daily, a nice new house, eight rooms, marble mantels, range, and furnace; lot 67x150 feet, near Centreville Depot. Rent $450 per annum. Also, adjoining above property, a desirable house, ten rooms; rent $360 per annum. Apply to FREDERICK BAYLIES, No. 90 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE AND FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET for the Summer, or FOR SALE on the Hudson, fifteen minutes from NEWBURG steam-boats and railroads; very comfortable residence; situation unsurpassed for healthfulness, charming scenery, and desirable neighbors; stable; fruits and vegetables. Address for particulars, or to appoint visit, Box No. 638 Post-office, Newburg, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE PARK.—A FINE CORNER plot of lots fronting on the Park, below 100th-st., for sale low; also, plots on and near the Boulevard. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH—A VERY DESIRABLE furnished cottage to let; finely located, fronting the ocean; with stable and ante-houses. For particulars inquire at No. 144 Pearl-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—WILL SELL OR rent cottage with nine rooms, gas, water, stable, &c.; convenient to depot. H. W. BANKS, No. 109 Front-st., New-York.

TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN FLUSHing Village; may be bought cheap; price $7,500 and $9,000. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, Flushing.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES IN THE DREXEL BUILDING, South-east corner Broad and Wall sts., Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c., TO RENT FROM MAY 1.

TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—NO. 521 BROADWAY, UNDER ST. Nicholas Hotel, 26x120 feet, store, basement, and subcellar.

No. 120 Duane-st., store, basement, and subcellar.

Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st., four lofts, 50x116, corner Church-st.

No. 408 Broadway, two lofts.

No. 513 Washington-st., packing-house.

No. 138 Centre-st., five-story building.

Inquire at No. 3 Mercer-st.

TO LEASE.—THE FOUR LOFTS (SUITAble for wholesale business, manufacturing, &c.,) in the new building south-east corner of Park-place and Greenwich-st., 125x35; good light, and commodious entrance from Park-place. Apply at the Clairmont Savings Bank, in same building.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE, NO. 201 Chambers-st., running through to Reade-st., near West, by Pavonia Ferry; has Dearborn scales, counters, shelving, gas, and Croton water in. Apply to S. WRAY, No. 331 Washington-st., or in the store.

WATER-FRONT OF 140 FEET AND twelve full lots, all graded, with bulkhead, dock, good sheds, office, &c.; first-class for any business; situated in the city; to lease for $1,250 per year; a bargain. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY, FOR CASH, A four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, not less than twenty feet front, between 30th and 47th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Owners please address BIKES, HESSE & CO., NO. 5 PINE-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, March 18, 1873.

The interest due April 1 next on the Fourth Mortgage Bonds New-York and Erie Railway will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st. W. T. SHEARMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD, JEFFERSONVILLE, March 26, 1873.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, maturing at Bank of America, New-York, April 1, will be paid at maturity, or the holders thereof may, at their option, receive First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed, at (95) ninety-five in exchange therefor. The exchange will be made bond for bond, and the difference of five (5) per cent. will be paid the holder in cash at the time of making the exchange. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and one-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1873.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILroad First MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Coupons from said Bonds, maturing on the 1st April, 1873, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

Schedules will be furnished on application.

Lists of more than twenty Coupons must be left one day for examination. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST MATURing April 1, 1873, on the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Canada Southern Railway Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway. M. COURTRIGHT, President.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1873.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of this company falling due on the 1st day of April next, will be paid in gold on and after that day at the City Bank, New-York. THOMAS W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1873.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILroad Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.—Coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 per share on the stock of this company has been declared, payable at the office of the company, No. 34 New-st., on the 10th day of April next. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—Coupons due Jan. 1, 1873, off the old bonds and consols, and interest on registered stock payable April 1, 1873, collected by JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

AUCTION SALES.

S. W. DAUCHY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DAUCHY & JOHNSON will sell, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 229 and 230 West-st., the stock, tools, and fixtures of the Neetus Co-operative Manufacturing Company, consisting of plumbers' materials, ship closets and pumps, Croton boilers, brass and iron globe valves, dock hydrants, Croton brass-work, full stock of steam and gas-fitting material, together with a complete set of pipe-fitters, tinsmiths, and coppersmiths' tools, and one large set of rollers; also several fox and engine gear lathes, chucks, tools, large lot of shafting, belting, and pulleys, &c.; also one ten-horse power engine and boiler, in running order. The whole of the above stock will be offered for sale, amounting to over $20,000.

BANKRUPT'S SALE—OF WINES, liquors and ales, to take place on April 1, at 10 A. M., at Dauchy & Johnson's, No. 454 Canal-st., near Hudson, or will be sold at private sale. GEORGE TALLMAN, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., From Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, April 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, April 3.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, April 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y. UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, will sail on March 29.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:20 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:20 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:20 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:27, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 7:40 A. M., 5:30 and 6:20 P. M. Arrive, 7:30, 8:27, 9:10, 10:04 A. M., 4:10 and 8:35 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.

* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.

† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY. Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES a situation to be useful to a family going to Europe; can give good reference. Call for two days at No. 318 Bowery, corner of Bleecker-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT dress-maker and seamstress solicits engagements by the day in private families; is an expert operator, and understands all kinds of family sewing; excellent reference from former patrons. Call or address Mrs. J., No. 808 5th-av.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—AN ENGLISH Protestant woman wishes to engage with a family going to the country for the Summer; understands dress-making and plain sewing. Call or address for one week No. 464 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A FIRST-CLASS family wishing to leave their house for the Summer with a quiet American woman, can find one by calling immediately on Miss Barber, dress-maker, No. 113 West 25th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY DESIRES TO find a situation for her maid, a Frenchwoman, whom she can highly recommend, with a family going to Europe. Apply at No. 60 5th-av., between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED colored laundress; will go out by the day or take washing home; reliable and trustworthy. Call or address Roberta Bonner, 139 West 33d-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or house-cleaning. Call at No. 239 West 29th-st., front room, first floor.

MALES.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COPYists, mechanics, laborers, porters, office boys, or any kind of male labor, are requested to apply to W. B. Churchill, at No. 134 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., personally or by letter; no charge to employer or employe; office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE of England, experienced in the above capacity; good reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 53 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

CLERK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent young man wishes a situation as clerk or collector; speaks French, English, and Italian. Best references. Call, or address, for one week, L. Z., No. 209 Thompson-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, PLAIN Gardener, and Generally Useful Man.—By an industrious, capable young colored man; is very neat, intelligent, and respectful; tries to please; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; is a careful driver; sober, honest, and steady; unexceptionable City references. Address P. S., Box 56 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN—PRIVATE.—BY A SINGLE man, (colored,) who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; has good references from last place. Call or address Williams, for two days, No. 227 East 20th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man (German), who has lived with first-class families in this City, and has best City references. Call or address M. H., in private stable, No. 522 West 22d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; NO objection to country, or to make himself useful; good reference. Address Thomas J. Woodbridge, No. 39 Union-square.

GARDENER.—HAS EXPERIENCE IN the different branches of his business in this country; references given; German; single; no milker. Address Gardner, care A. Hanford, No. 67 Warren-st., City.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SINgle, thirty-two years of age; has had three years' experience in this climate; references unexceptionable. Address J. H., seed-store, No. 35 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation in any capacity that he can make himself generally useful; best references and security given; call for three days. Address F. S., No. 12 Goerck-st., City.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored man as head waiter in a hotel or boarding-house; country preferred; excellent reference. Call or address I. R., No. 138 West 30th-st.

HELP WANTED.

SHAWL OPERATORS WANTED.—First-class embroiderers and sewers; must fully understand their business. Address for three days, with full particulars, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNderstands the care of horses, garden, and lawn, to go a short distance in the country; must have the best of recommendations. Apply to A. SHALER, No. 348 West 28th-st., before 10 A. M. Monday.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS and chamber-maid, one who will assist with the washing in a small family; good City reference required. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock at No. 30 West 37th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE—BIEN recommandé, parlant Français, Allemand, un peu l'Anglais; sachant faire les robes, coiffeur, desire se placer. Sadresser Miss Bens, No. 424 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED, INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being Level, Straight and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........................$1,000 each.

Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

The Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

7 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BOND.

Only $15,000 Per Mile.

ROAD COMPLETED.

Having a traffic guarantee by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these Bonds will be redeemed annually by lot at par, thus giving the fortunate holder TWENTY per Cent. profit upon the investment. For further particulars apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.

ANDREWS & CO., NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits issued, both in STERLING, on UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS, UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

CIRCULAR NOTES of £10, £20, and £50 on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS; EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents:

CITY BANK OF LONDON, AND WEINER WECHSLER BANK, VIENNA.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000. STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of stocks of the City of New-York, to wit: Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 230, Laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900........................$100,000

Croton-water main stock, authorized by chapter 593, Laws of 1872 payable Nov. 1, 1900.. 200,000

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of May and November in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of stocks desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will, thereupon, be required to deposit with the Controller the sum awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates, for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 26, 1873.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.

The depositors must positively come forward to-day and subscribe for the balance of the Preferred Stock, which must be taken up by them before the bank can be opened. The Subscription Committee are in constant session at the Ashland House, corner 4th-av. and 24th-st. A. S. CAMERON, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1873, at No. 34 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed March 27, and be reopened April 10, 1873. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company, for the choice of Directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 103 State-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday, March 27 to Friday, April 4. By order of the Directors. WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

Ladies' Suits.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES,

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR

LORD & TAYLOR will open on MONDAY, March 31, a handsome and complete assortment of goods in the following departments:

SUITS—In Baptiste, Serges, Summer Poplins, embroidered; Striped Silks, White and Colored Linens, Navy-blue Percales, for seaside wear, handsomely trimmed; Striped Percales, Lawns, Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns, &c., &c., in the newest shades of materials and most fashionable makes. Also, imported suits, in Silks and other materials, very handsomely trimmed, from the best Parisian modistes. Also, Robes de Chambre in Cashmere, Delaines, Empress, plaid and plain-colored Flannels, Percales, Calicoes, &c., &c.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES—In Marseilles, braided and embroidered; Lawns, Linens, and other materials, trimmed with edgings, insertions, and laces; very desirable and at reasonable prices.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR—Ladies' Trousseaux, complete; undergarments of every character and variety; Corsets, Corset-covers, Dressing-Sacques, &c. Children's under-wear, large assortment at moderate prices. Misses' Capes, Normandy shapes, and other novelties in this line of goods. Also, Infant's Wardrobes, complete; Infant's Baskets, furnished; Infant's Caps, Christening Caps, in imitation and real laces, and other articles, which, for beauty of finish, delicate and chaste workmanship, will not be found surpassed in this City.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

DRESS GOODS.

SPRING STOCK

JUST RECEIVED,
CONSISTING OF ALL THE
NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS
IN
PLAIN AND FANCY
DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
The Most Complete Assortment of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
INCLUDING
CASHMERES, DRAP D'INDES,
SEDAN CLOTHS, ARMURES,
BOMBAZINES, BIARRITZ,
CORDS, DRAP D'ALMA,
PRINCETTA CLOTHS, CRAPES,
DRAP DE DAMES, ALPACAS,
CRETONS AND MOHAIRS.

W. K. PEYTON,

272 and 274 Bowery,
NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

BLACK SILKS.

SPRING STOCK

JUST RECEIVED, CONSISTING OF
PONSON'S,
BONNETT'S,
BELLON'S,
GUINET'S,
AND TAPISSEER'S
Celebrated makes of
Gros Grain, Drap de Paris, and
Gros de Lyon.

FOR PURITY OF SILK, PERFECTION OF FINISH, AND DURABILITY IN WEAR FOR DRESSES,
These Makers' Goods are Unrivaled.

BELLON'S GROS GRAIN...$1 50 to $2 25 p. yd.
GUINET'S GROS GRAIN...1 62½ to 2 50 p. yd.
BONNETT'S GROS GRAIN 2 50 to 3 50 p. yd.
TAPISSEER'S GROS GRAIN 2 00 to 2 75 p. yd.
PONSON'S GROS GRAIN....2 50 to 4 00 p. yd.

W. K. PEYTON,

272 and 274 Bowery.

Ladies' Suits.

A FULL STOCK OF FASHIONABLE STYLES
AT
Very Attractive Prices.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS,
CORSETS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, MISSES' SUITS,
ALL SIZES.

MOURNING SUITS

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

GRENADINES,

GRENADINES,

Warranted Pure Silk and Wool.
500 pieces, two yards wide, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 50.

BLACK SILKS,

BLACK SILKS,

$1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, and $3.
GOOD BARGAINS.
CANNELE STRIPE SILKS, $1 25; worth $1 65.

ALPACAS,

ALPACAS,

40c. and 50c.; worth 50c. and 65c.

JACKSON'S

Corner of Broadway and Waverley-place.

INDIA SHAWLS

AND

LACE GOODS.

We are making additions daily to our elegant stock of

FINE LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

AND

Camel's Hair Shawls,

Which, for elegant designs, intrinsic value, and lowness of price are unequaled.

J. A. CONNOR & CO.,

NO. 1,151 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

UNION AND BOSTON CARPET-CLEANING COMPANY.
Now is the time to get your
CARPETS CLEANED,
Before the Spring rush commences, at
No. 9 EAST 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
and corner of Bond and 3d sts., Brooklyn.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—New designs, NEW IMPORTED styles. Magic Costume, beautiful Toilets. Patterns with Cloth Models, now ready. Come early.

Grand Exposition

OF

Spring and Summer Novelties.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, March 31, a large purchase of the choicest makes in

Black Silks,

from $1 per yard up to the richest qualities, at prices LOWER THAN THEIR PRESENT COST IN LYONS.

Also, on Centre Counter of Rotunda, Black Ground Silks, with White Hair Lines, at 75 cents per yard.

Grisaille Silks, excellent qualities, $1 per yard.

The latest novelties in Medium and Rich Fancy Silks, from $1 50 to $3 50 per yard.

In Dress Goods, they will display an elegant selection of New and Costly Fabrics, PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THEIR FINEST RETAIL SALES.

Vigogne Suitings, Embroidered and Plain Baptiste.

Cluny Lace materials for Redingotes.

Beiges, for Polonaise.

Alderine Fabrics, plain and fancy.

Turkish Materials in great variety.

Printed Lawns in new and tasteful designs.

A large stock of Medium Dress Goods, in all the new colorings, from 25 cents per yard, upward.

They will also offer a large assortment of LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S
Paris and New-York Made

Spring Suits.

Very elegant Black and Colored Silk Dresses, $50 each, upward.

Imported Mohair and Poplin Suits, entirely new, $9 each, upward.

The latest novelties in Sacques, Polonaise, &c.

Boys' Ready-Made Spring Suits.

Dress-Making Department.

The attention of those who are desirous of securing a Perfect-Fitting Dress, without alterations, is requested to this extensive department, now under superior management. Orders received for Mourning, as well as Other Descriptions of Costumes, are executed with promptness, in one to three days' notice. No disappointment. Charges extremely moderate.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th Sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make on MONDAY, March 31, large additions to their already elegant stock of

Lace Goods,

including

Real Valenciennes Lace Fichues and Capes, from $14, upward.

Italian Valenciennes Lace Fichues and Capes, $9, upward.

Swiss Embroidered Sets, $1 25, upward.

Mourning Sets, 50 cents, upward.

Breakfast Sets, in new colors, 50 cents, upward.

Infants' Embroidered Robes, $5, upward.

Embroidered Pique Cloaks, $6, upward.

Lace Caps and Bonnets, in various styles, from $3 50.

Black and White Llama Lace Goods.

Black and Colored Yak Lace and Insertions.

Trimming Laces at prices fully 33 1-3 per cent. LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Underwear—Capes, Collars, Cuffs, &c.

Special bargains and attractions in Real India Camel's Hair Shawls.

Also, a large, elegant, and costly stock of plain and fancy Paris Quality Ribbons, at 25c., 30c., 35c., and 45c. per yard, many formerly sold at $1.

A large line of five, seven, and nine inch Sash Ribbons, ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

Palmetto, Straw, and Chip Hats.

A great variety of Misses' and Boys' Sailor Hats AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments, &c.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th Sts.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
1873 SPRING STYLES 1873
On WEDNESDAY, April 2,
WE SHALL EXHIBIT OUR SPRING STYLES of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
WALKING SUITS AND DRESSES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
LADIES' TROUSSEAUX,
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
ALSO, IN THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS OF
THE LATEST PARIS IMPORTATION.
AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. NO CIRCULARS HAVE BEEN SENT OUT FOR THIS OPENING.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
WILL OFFER
On MONDAY, MARCH 31st,

FANCY SILKS.	GRAY AND BLACK STRIPES, 87½c. per yard. BLACK GROUND, with a variety of Colored Stripes, 87½c. COLORED GROUNDS IN THE NEWEST SHADES, with Large and Small Stripes of Darker Shades, forming a handsome combination, $1 50.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS.	FRESH GOODS, comprising SHADES NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED $2 25, $2 75, and $3, TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.
	STAPLE COLORS AND THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF FALL SHADES AT LESS THAN EUROPEAN PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.
THE "SUBLIME" SATIN FINISH FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, $2 25.
WE CAN FURNISH A HANDSOME FINISHED 24-INCH BLACK SILK, WHICH WE GUARANTEE WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL EXHIBIT
On MONDAY, March 31,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR MOURNING DEPARTMENT, COMPRISING A FRESH INVOICE OF BLACK SILK GRENADINES, IN PLAIN BROCADE AND STRIPES.
ELEGANT SILK AND SATIN HERNANIES AND GRENADINES.
SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES, IN ALL THE NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF MESH.
ALSO, TAMISE, HENRIETTA, AND EMPRESS CLOTHS; CASSIMERES, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, BARATHEA, AND CRAPE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINE CLOTH, ENGLISH CRAPES, LUSTRES, ALPACAS, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS.

SIXTH-AVENUE
and
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET,
367 6th-av 110 West 23d-st
WILL OPEN AND DISPLAY
MONDAY AND DURING
THIS WEEK
additional novelties in

Ladies' Cashmere and Diatete Sacques, Dolmans, Capes & Jackets,

Elegantly trimmed,
received the past week from leading European houses,
which, with their present assortment, will be offered at very low prices.

MILLINERY GOODS.

We have now open all the latest novelties in Ladies' and Children's

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

FRENCH FLOWERS,

A very large assortment,
at exceedingly low prices.

Gros Grain and Taffeta Bonnet Ribbons,
in all widths and most desirable shades and colors.
Roman, Watered, Gros Grain, and Taffeta Sash Ribbons.
Full width Windsor Ties, all colors, 41 cts.
Crepe Chien and Fancy Scarfs in variety.

We beg to call particular attention this season to our complete lines of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS

Having placed extremely large orders
the past Winter, we are thus
enabled to offer our
immense and
WELL ASSORTED STOCK
at
VERY LOW PRICES.
We have full lines of every article required in
Muslin, Linen, and Cambric,
Made only of the best materials
and the most favorite machines.

Large assortment of
Ladies' Lawn Embroidered Morning Robes
at $4 75, $6, $8, and $9 50.

Lawn Embroidered Dressing Sacques,
very attractive,
at $1 75 and $2 05.

100 dozen excellent Muslin 15-tuck Skirts, 97c.
Children's Pique Dresses,
Suits, Cloaks, and Mantles,
Children's Lace Caps, in great variety.
In our

LACE DEPARTMENT.

We have immense and well selected lines of
Real Guipure Laces,
Real Thread Laces,
Spanish and French
Blonde Laces,
Real and Italian
Valenciennes Laces.
Black Yak Laces,
in all widths, very cheap.
Colored Yak Laces,
in all the new shades and colors
always on hand.

STERN BROS.

6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Corner 19th-st. and Broadway.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Mourning Fabrics,

Adapted to PRESENT and Coming SEASON.
English and French Bombazines, Imperial Serges, Cashmeres, Poplins, Brilliantines, Alpacas, Henrietta, Tamise, Crepe, Barathea, Canton, and Bombazine Cloths.
ALSO, A NEW ARTICLE,

"Drap de Polonais."

Veil and Trimming Crepes.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR MAGNIFICENT SELECTION OF
SUMMER NOVELTIES IN
SILK AND SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES,
IN PLAIN, STRIPED, AND BROCADED.
BYZANTINES, FLORENTINES,
GAZE DE CHAMBRAIS,
ENGLISH TAMARTINES,
LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
CAMBRICS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS,
MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, CREPE,
LACE, AND MUSLIN COLLARS, SETS, &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

A large and well selected stock of
English and French Fabrics,
Comprising all the LATEST NOVELTIES, adapted for
GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS'
Spring and Summer Wear.
N. B.—Cut in any length to suit customers
At the Very Lowest Prices.

Spring and Summer

SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have in stock a Splendid assortment of

Striped, Chene, Plain, and Black Silks,
OF THE LATEST STYLES
AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

RICH LACES.

Just received, a choice selection of novelties in
Real Point Lace Shawls,
FLOUNCINGS, HDKFS., BARBES AND TRIMMING LACES, AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Also, a handsome assortment of
Black Thread Lace Fichus,
WITH AND WITHOUT SASHES
Barbes, Parasol Covers, Trimming Laces.
Black and Colored "Yak" Laces, &c., &c.
Paris Embroideries, Trimmings, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.

OFFER A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FINE CARPETS,

In the newest Designs and Colors.
AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, AND SMYRNA,
In various sizes.
MOQUETTES, AXMINSTER, AND WILTON,
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
VELVET AND TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS.
Also, a beautiful assortment of
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS.
The stock of Carpets this season is UNUSUALLY FINE, and new things are constantly being added, as fast as produced by the leading manufacturers.
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
BROADWAY, COR. NINETEENTH-ST.

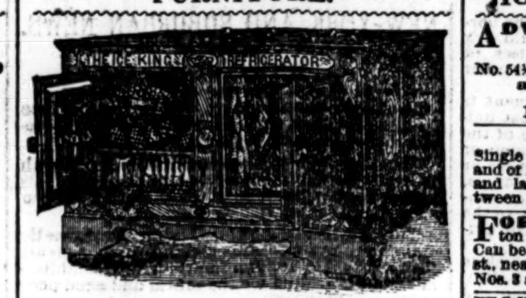
Upholstery Department.

FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND
DRAPERY MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR MAGNIFICENT SPRING IMPORTATION OF CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS. THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY SELECTED WITH A VIEW TO CHOICE COLORINGS AND ELEGANCE OF DESIGN, AND WILL BE SOLD AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
WE WILL ALSO EXHIBIT A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING OTTOMAN, PLAID, SHETLAND, AND HANDSOME TRAVELING SHAWLS, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

FURNITURE.



Medal of special award at American Institute Exposition, 1872, and all the principal Expositions and Fairs throughout the United States.

THE ICE KING

Is the only Refrigerator in the world. It is a PRESERVER, not a consumer, like others that bear the name of refrigerator. It will keep every description of perishable food longer, dryer, and better than any other now in use, and will not consume half the amount of ice. The following are some of its advantages over all others: 1st. It saves fifty per cent. of ice over all other refrigerators. 2d. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a very few hours. 3d. It produces a dry, cold temperature in the provision chamber. 4th. It will produce a temperature of 18° below freezing point in the warmest days of Summer. 5th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 6th. The refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 7th. The Ice King is one of the best refrigerators for cooling wine. 8th. Combined with the refrigerator is one of the finest water-coolers in the world. 9th. The provision chamber can easily be kept sweet and clean, as it has no drippings from the ice. 10th. It costs no more than the ordinary refrigerator, and is manufactured into all sizes suitable for hotels, restaurants, saloons, steam-boats, grocers, butchers, and family purposes.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF
THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR
Manufacturing Company,
NO. 1,184 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.

STORAGE

AND SAFE KEEPING

For FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, PIANOS, CARRIAGES, and all OTHER PROPERTY, in SEPARATE CLOSED COMPARTMENTS, always accessible. Goods received from any point without previous notice, and raised on elevators. Recent improvements enable wagons to discharge in interior court of warehouses, avoiding all delays and street risks. These establishments are the oldest, most extensive, and best experienced, and are GUARDED day and night by private watchmen.

H. G. HAEGER,
8th-av., from 33d to 34th st.

STORAGE

FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, AND PAINTINGS; also, for CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., at the NEW FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE NOS. 102 TO 111 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV. built expressly for the purpose. TRUNKS, CASES and other packages containing articles of EXTRA VALUE can be stored with SAFETY at low rates.

PERSONS can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warehouse. THE PUBLIC is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.

JOHN H. MORRELL,
OWNER AND PROPRIETOR.

Warren Ward & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES,
LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &c.
AT MODERATE PRICES.
Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING-ST. corner CROSBY.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
S. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

AT PRIVATE SALE—ALL THE SPLENDID furniture, newly made to order by best Philadelphia makers; cushion, satin, parlor sets, drawing-room, chamber, and dining-room sets, with pier-glass, cornices, Lambrequins gas-fixtures, hall stand, new Steinway piano, furniture of servants' rooms and kitchen, a fine horse and carriage, and all the house-keeping outfit of a family going to Europe, will be sold cheap. Can be seen from 11 to 2, or in the evening, at No. 144 West 43d-st.

FURNITURE.—A PARTY DECLINING housekeeping wish to sell their new and handsome furniture, such as parlor and bedroom suits, carpets, oil-cloth, shades, a new and first-class Chambers' piano, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Inquire at No. 108 East 127th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTIES commencing housekeeping to select their furniture at half price. All made to order two years ago by Hutchings, and in perfect order. Call at No. 107 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

DUMB WAITERS, HOISTING MAchines, and fire-escape elevators, the most improved. Patented Dec. 3, 1872. L. CARRIER, patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 119 West 45th-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARpets, bedding, &c., $4 per month a load; clean loft, easy of access; only eight loads will be taken. Mineral Water Depot, No. 86 Amity-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; fine selections at very low prices.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 1,282 BROADway, junction 6th-av., and No. 62 Bowery.—Young men qualified for business; grown up ladies and persons of deficient education rapidly advanced.

SPANISH CLASSES COMMENCE FIRST week in April at Mercantile Library. Private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL —A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

$200 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S HOME School for Young Ladies, Newburg, N. Y.—The Spring term will commence MONDAY, April 14.

MEETINGS.

TO THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY ON BEEKMAN-ST.—The undersigned are informed that a bill is now pending in the Legislature to widen Beekman-st., for the benefit of other interests, and assess the cost upon the property-owners without their knowledge or consent. We, therefore, invite all said owners to attend a meeting, to be held at the office of Loring Andrews, No. 61 Cliff-st., on TUESDAY, April 1, at 1½ P. M., in order to take such action as may appear necessary.

LORING ANDREWS.
TATHAM BROTHERS.
ABENDROTH BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of BOWLES BROTHERS & COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—The list of creditors filed in said case being incomplete, all creditors who have not been represented in Court are requested to communicate immediately with the assignee, in Boston, and state their address and the nature and amount of their claims, in order that the full amount of indebtedness may be ascertained as early as possible.

HENRY J. STEVENS, Assignee,
No. 19 Court-street, Boston.

New-York creditors can learn the necessary facts by applying to SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, Counselors at Law, No. 102 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVID LASKY —In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, assignee of the above-named bankrupt, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at No. 242 Canal-st., New-York City, at 9 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, April 1, 1873, a quantity of hats, caps, material, fixtures, &c., comprising the stock of the bankrupt above-named, being the assets of the said bankrupt in possession of the said assignee.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1873.

HENRY CHUCK, Assignee.

J. P. SOLOMON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 322 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits, offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary-shop. BUY ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES.

L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st.,
Post-office Box No. 1,029. New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LONDON MADE HARNESS,
Single and double, brass and silver mounted, new and of latest styles, for dog-carts, broughams, T carts, and landaus. For sale at No. 156 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PARK PHAEton for $300, and a Clarence, nearly new, for $1,000. Can be seen at ARTHUR BELL'S, No. 142 East 41st-st., near 3d-av. Inquire at No. 144 Pearl-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4.

FOR SALE—T CART BY BREWSTER OF Broome-st.; top buggy by Bates, and light harness; all in fine order. Private stable, No. 2 East 54th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Elegant suits of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.
Handsome rooms, with board, in first-class house, at moderate terms; highest references given and required. No. 48 West 15th-st.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.
Two rooms on first floor, one room on fourth floor, to let with board from 1st April; location desirable for gentlemen; references exchanged.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,287 Broadway.

NO. 20 EAST 33D-ST.—NEW AND handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom in private family, with board, to gentleman and wife; parties willing to pay for the comforts of a home will find this a desirable place; references exchanged.

BOARD.—AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to rent on Madison-av., Murray Hill; superior location; private table. Address C. T. T., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to gentlemen; either separately or three connecting, to a party of gentlemen; terms very moderate. Apply at south-east corner of 4th-av. and 28th-st., entrance on 28th st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., WEST, NO. 318.—Parties desiring to secure superior accommodations, permanently, at moderate rates, with unexceptionable table, in first-class house, please apply.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH board, to two young men willing to room together; no moving in May. Apply at No. 204 West 39th-st.

NO. 187 LEXINGTON-AV.—TO LET, nicely furnished front room on bath-room floor, to a man and wife, or two gentlemen, with board. Good reference given and required. No moving in May.

NO. 119 WEST 26TH-ST.—AN EXPErienced colored laundress solicits washing to do at home; linens, &c., done at shortest notice in superior style. Mrs. Whitehead.

THIRD FRONT HALL-ROOM, WITH board; also, will be shortly vacated, richly-furnished second floor, with or without private table. No. 33 West 32d-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on first floor, with grate, fire, gas, bath, &c., with or without board; very moderate terms; no moving in May. No. 315 East 23d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BElow 34th-st.—Handsomely-furnished room and bedroom to rent, with board; also, a single room; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Large well-furnished Room, $22 per week; no moving. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th-av.

ONE HANDSOME PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms, with board, on 34th-st., convenient to Broadway cars. References obtained at Everest Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Third story front room; board if desired; no moving in May; family small; first-class reference required.

TO LET—AT NO. 33 IRVING-PLACE, CORner 18th-st., second floor, in suites or singly; also front basement and one room on parlor floor, with or without board.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.—ELEGANT double and single rooms; excellent table; prices reasonable; first-class location; conveniences of hotel with quiet of a home.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor and a suite of three rooms, on the second floor, to let, with private table, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floors, en suite, or singly, with first-class board, at No. 51 East 21st-st; references required.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, with unexceptionable table board. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., No. 288.—Handsomely furnished front room on second floor to let, without board; first-class attendance.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH-ST.—A WELL-FURnished room in a German private family for a single gentleman, with or without board; references.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let, with board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A.—ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES, WHO are willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations at Morristown, N. J., can learn all particulars at No. 107 West 44th-st., or at Mr. J. H. JOHNSON'S office, No. 98 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and son, desire as a permanent home two rooms communicating; second or third floor front; fully or partially, but neatly furnished, and well-provided table, with agreeable people, in a pleasant location between 14th and 40th sts. Address, full particulars, to R., Box No. 162 Times Office.

LECTURES.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION
of the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEW-YORK
will give its
SIXTH LECTURE
AT TRINITY CHAPEL, (Sunday-school Room,)
25th-st., near Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING, March 31, at 7½ o'clock.
Subject—*The Purpose of the Sunday-school*,
By Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D.,
Rector of Christ Church, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ASSETS....................$8,406,908 00
Present rate of Interest, Six per cent.
Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1.
Interest computed from the 1st of each month, and is paid or credited on balance on hand on the last days of June and December of each year.
Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Banking hours every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank-books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1. Assets, Ten Millions nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. Books in English, French, and German.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1873, $7,244,818 66.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor....................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1½.
Carriages may be ordered at 10½.
Decided success of
Mr. W. J. Florence's adaptation of M. Leroy's brilliant comedy drama
COUSIN JACK,
Which is received nightly with unequivocal manifestations of pleasure by
LARGE AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
In the cast are:

COUSIN JACK.	Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss JENNIE LEE,
COUSIN JACK.	Miss MARY GRISWOLD, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. EDWARD LAMB,
COUSIN JACK.	Mr. W. B. LAURENS, Mr. GEORGE PARKES, And others.

The scenery, furniture and appointments
ALL NEW.
SECURE YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.
Box office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAY EVENING, April 14,
Reappearance of
Miss AGNES ETHEL,
And production of
MEILHAC and HALEVY'S
Wonderful drama
FROU FROU.
Seats for Miss ETHEL'S
FIRST NIGHTS
MAY NOW BE SECURED.

L. B. LENT'S
NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE,
CARAVAN, AND
ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.
THE GRANDEST SHOW OF THE AGE,
COMBINING A GREAT AND EXCEEDINGLY BRILLIANT CIRCUS TROUPE,
and a most wonderful collection of Elephants, Lions, Baby Lions, Tigers, Leopards, African Gazelles, Camels, Apes, Tropical Birds, Monster Serpents, with Giants, Dwarfs, Circassian Ladies, Bearded Woman, Albinos, Living Skeletons, Hindoo Snake Charmers, Wild Nyadsian Children, Glass-Blowers, thirty of the Smallest and Prettiest Ponies in the World.
WILL OPEN AT 7 o'clock P. M.,
MONDAY, MARCH 31,
on the block bounded by
MADISON AND 4TH-AVS.,
26TH AND 27TH STS.
ENTRANCE ON 4TH-AVE.
MATINEES EVERY AFTERNOON, COMMENCING TUESDAY, APRIL 1. EXHIBITIONS EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 1 and 7. Arenic performances at 2 and 8.
One 50c. Ticket admits to all the shows.
Children under nine years, 25c.
A grand demonstrative parade of L. B. Lent's Circus, Museum, Menagerie, and Zoological Garden Processional Features will be given on MONDAY MORNING, March 31, which will be notable for the matchless beauty of the horses and ponies, and the magnificence of the accessories.
The procession will start from the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-ave., at 9 A. M., and pass to and through Madison-ave., 42d-st., 5th ave., 14th-st., 7th-ave., 41st-st., 6th-ave., 14th-st., 3d-ave., Canal-st., up Broadway to 14th-st., 4th ave., to 26th-st.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT TRAVELING WORLD'S FAIR,
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE,
and
HIPPODROME,
WILL OPEN SATURDAY, MARCH 29,
At 1 o'clock P. M., at the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING, (Rink,)
Corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st.,
and
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.
One hundred thousand new and interesting novelties.
PROF. FABER'S WONDERFUL TALKING MACHINE.
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.
MOVING MECHANICAL AUTOMATONS.
RARE AND COSTLY WILD ANIMALS.
SEA LIONS.
FOUR PERFORMING ELEPHANTS.
CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES.
RIDING GOATS.
LIVING CURIOSITIES.
DOUBLE CIRCUS COMPANY.
Two separate performances at the same time in two separate circus rings.
DOORS OPEN FROM 1 TILL 5 AND 7 TILL 10 P. M.
Double hippodrome performances begin at 2 and 8.
Admission to all, 50 cents; children, under nine, 25 cents; a few reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
FREE ADMISSION TO ALL who purchase the Life of P. T. BARNUM, written by himself; a book of 800 pages; price reduced from $3 50 to $1 50.
THE RINK will be comfortably warmed, and brilliantly illuminated.

STEINWAY HALL.
RUBINSTEIN—THOMAS.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 2, at 2 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, at 8 o'clock.
Final appearances in New-York of
ANTON RUBINSTEIN and HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
in conjunction with
THEODORE THOMAS and his unrivaled orchestra, forming
THE GREATEST CONCERT COMBINATION ON RECORD.
PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.
Overture—"Anacreon"....................Cherubini
Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.
Chaconne....................Bach
Mr. Henri Wieniawski.
Symphony—"The Ocean"....................Rubinstein
Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.
Conductor....................Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN
Menuet Des Follets, } "La Damnation de } Berlioz
Ballet Des Sylphes, } Faust"
Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.
Fantasie, for Violin—"Othello"....................Ernst
Mr. Henri Wieniawski and Orchestra.
Overture—"The Flying Dutchman"....................Wagner
Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.
Reserved Seats, $2 and $3, according to location. Admission—Lower Floors, $1 50; Second Balcony, $1; Matinée seats, $2. Seats and programmes can now be had at Steinway's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Brooklyn Academy—WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2.

STEINWAY HALL. THE OCEAN SYMPHONY.
Since Mr. RUBINSTEIN'S advent in America, a great number of requests have been received that his great Orchestral Symphony, THE OCEAN, be performed under his personal direction. It is, therefore, with satisfaction that the management announce for
TO-MORROW, MONDAY EVENING, March 31,
the first performance in New-York of
RUBINSTEIN'S OCEAN SYMPHONY,
under the personal direction and conductorship of the composer, ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—WEDNESDAY.
Final appearance of RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI and THEO. THOMAS with his unrivaled Orchestra.

RUBINSTEIN-THOMAS MATINEE.
Steinway Hall, Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
ONLY JOINT APPEARANCE AT A MATINEE OF ANTON RUBINSTEIN, HENRI WIENIAWSKI AND THEO. THOMAS, with his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. Reserved Seats, $3, at Steinway's, Nos. 701 and 714 Broadway.

THE NORTH POLE.
ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st.
The celebrated Arctic explorer, eloquent and popular lecturer on far northern life and scenery,
DR. ISAAC I. HAYES,
will give a course of three illustrated lectures, descriptive of his researches and adventures in search of the
OPEN POLAR SEA,
on the evenings of TUESDAY, April 1; THURSDAY, April 3, and TUESDAY, April 8.
Vivid and pictorial descriptions of the sublime aspects of nature in the mysterious regions with which his name and fame will be forever identified, accounts of Esquimaux life and customs. Each lecture, at the close, will be illustrated by fifty
ILLUMINATED PICTURES,
taken in the Hayes and Bradford Expedition, and during other voyages.
Tickets for the course, including reserved seats, $1; single admission tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at the hall.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S
FREE LECTURE,
MONDAY, March 31, at 8 P. M.
At No. 1,288 BROADWAY, near 34th-st.
SUBJECT:
How to Learn French Rapidly.
All who intend visiting France should attend Prof. Lambert's free lecture. Simply mastering a few practical idioms, indispensable in traveling and daily intercourse, will prove the means of trebling their enjoyment, while materially reducing their expenses.

TOURISTS' FRENCH CLASS.
Prof. Lambert will commence the coming week a Day and Evening Pronunciation Class, especially adapted to the wants of tourists.

MUSIC—LAUGHTER.
Dr. COLTON and the celebrated
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND
will give another combined entertainment of MUSIC and LAUGHING GAS
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, March 31.
A GRAND CONCERT by GRAFULLA'S celebrated SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND
will commence the entertainment, to occupy ONE HOUR, after which Dr. COLTON will administer the LAUGHING GAS to LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
TICKETS 25 CENTS, admitting to the whole. Music commences at 7¼ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL. FAITHFULL.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 3, 2 P. M.
the last lecture in America of the distinguished philanthropist, author, and editor,
MISS EMILY FAITHFULL.
Subject—"LAST WORDS ON THE WOMAN QUESTION." Lecture preceded by a half-hour concert. Tickets 50 cents and 75 cents, at No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, and the hall.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! 8 SHARP.
Dr. S. M. LANDIS' Second Lecture.
The eminent Physiologist and experienced Physician,
At the Athenæum, No. 585 Broadway.
Subject—*Is George F. Train Insane or Not?*

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, NOS. 31, 33, and 35 East 4th-st.—SUNDAY, March 30, 1873, at 8½ o'clock P. M., precisely, THIRD CONCERT. Miss Antonia Henne, mezzo-soprano; Miss Annie Koch, soprano; Miss M. Keller, alto; Mr. J. Graf, tenor; Mr. Fr. Steins, baritone; Mr. Benno Walter, violin. Admission for non-members, if introduced by a member, $1 each.
R. MOSENTHAL, Secretary.

SOMERVILLE GALLERY, 5TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—FREE EXHIBITION of the entire collection of FINE PAINTINGS and Water-colors belonging to Mr. JOHN SNEDECOR, to be sold at AUCTION, previous to his departure for Europe, on the EVENINGS of the 7th, 8th and 9th of April. R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

DR. COLTON AND 7TH REGIMENT BAND; MUSIC AND LAUGHTER. Cooper Institute. MONDAY EVENING, March 31. Tickets 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
EVERY NIGHT.
UNCLE
SAM; OR,
THE FLIRTATION.
SARDOU'S
PROHIBITED COMEDY
ON
AMERICAN
SOCIETY.
Witnessed already by the most
BRILLIANT AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
ever gathered in this magnificent theatre.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Curtain rises at 8.
West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager.
THIRD WEEK
of
UNCLE SAM;
Or,
THE FLIRTATION.
SARDOU'S
PROHIBITED COMEDY.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Miss MARY CARY,
Mr. W. J. LEMOYNE,
Mr. HENRY CRISP,
Miss ANNIE DELAND,
Mr. W. J. JENNINGS,
ELLA DIETZ, E. F. KETCHUM, BELLA GOLDEN, and all the famous comedy company of this theatre in
SARDOU'S
AMUSING SATIRES
ON
AMERICAN CHARACTER.
THE
GREAT
SCENIC
REALISMS.
I.
Promenade deck of a Hudson River Steamer
II.
Grand parlors at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Five distinct and magnificent SALONS seen at one glance.
III.
On the beach at Long Branch.

UNCLE SAM
MATINEE
SATURDAY
AT
HALF PAST ONE.

IN PREPARATION FOR
BRILLIANT REPRODUCTION
THE WORLD-FAMOUS SENSATION,
Mr. Augustin Daly's great original local drama,
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
(Begins at 8.)
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
NEW-YEAR'S EVE;
Or,
FALSE SHAME!
EVERY EVENING this week EXCEPT THURSDAY, on which night ALIXE will be acted for the last time this season.
NEW-
YEAR'S
EVE
Will be given with its brilliant and perfect cast, and with all its charming scenic adornments. Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as Constance, Miss CLARA MORRIS as Mardaien, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT as Lady Howard, NELLIE MORTIMER as Mary, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. D. WHITING, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. CHAPMAN in their great original characters.
THURSDAY NIGHT,
April 3,
ALIXE.
(For the last time.)
MATINEE SATURDAY, April 5—Farewell Matinée of ALIXE.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 8, OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, (for a few evenings,) with entirely new scenes.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION for brilliant reproduction, the famous drama of society,
DIVORCE.
To be given with magnificent scenery and the unapproachable ORIGINAL CAST.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EIGHTH WEEK.
Mr. SOTHERN
In his splendid impersonation,
DAVID GARRICK.
This charming play is
NIGHTLY GIVEN
with the most gratifying success.
Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. HOLLAND, Mr. C. EDWIN, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
On THURSDAY, April 3,
in conjunction with
DAVID GARRICK,
will be produced
LORD DUNDREARY,
MARRIED AND SETTLED.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 1½ P. M.

MR. WALLACK BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that on THURSDAY EVENING, April 3, and during the run of DAVID GARRICK,
Mr. SOTHERN
will present a vivid and extraordinary contrast of character by appearing
EVERY EVENING
as
DAVID GARRICK
and
LORD DUNDREARY,
MARRIED AND SETTLED.

DR. COLTON AND 7TH REGIMENT BAND; MUSIC AND LAUGHTER. Cooper Institute. MONDAY EVENING, March 31. Tickets 25 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Mr. J. E. HAYES.........Sole Lessee and Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 31,
EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2,
The "American Grimaldi,"
GEO. L. FOX,
and his mirth-provoking Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
the revival of which has met with a
SUCCESS WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED
in the annals of amusements.
The Grandest Corps of Specialty Artists ever assembled in one entertainment.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.
Mr. Edwin Booth..............Proprietor and Manager
THIRD WEEK.
MR. DION BOUCICAULT
in his artistic rendition of
MICHAEL O'DOWD,
in his new Irish comedy drama,
DADDY O'DOWD;
Or, Turn About is Fair Play.
Elegantly produced in every detail.
Mr. SHIEL BARRY, Mr. ROBT. PATEMAN, Mr. JOSEPH WHEELOCK, Mr. GEORGE BECKS, Mr. SOL SMITH, Miss BELLA PATEMAN, Miss MARY WELLS, Miss MARY YOUNG, Miss ELLEN MORANT, and others, in the fine and capable cast.
DADDY O'DOWD matinée on SATURDAY at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
First time in New-York of
Ned Buntline's thrilling realism, illustrative of
LIFE IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY,
THE SCOUTS OF THE PRAIRIE,
THE SCOUTS OF THE PRAIRIE.
Hon. W. F. CODY...the original...BUFFALO BILL
J. B. OMOHUNDRO...the original...TEXAS JACK
E. Z. C. JUDSON...famous as...NED BUNTLINE
Mlle. MORLACCHI, the peerless DANSEUSE.
A BAND OF PAWNEE INDIANS
Will appear in this novel sensation.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. 23D-ST.
First appearance of the Champion Dancer,
MASTER BARNEY, MASTER BARNEY,
who will appear in his inimitable breakdown, and as Jane Ann O'Hoolahan in the Intelligence Office.

STEINWAY HALL.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
THE
JUBILEE SINGERS
OF
FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.
Previous to their departure for Europe, will give a FAREWELL CONCERT IN NEW-YORK,
On MONDAY EVENING, April 7,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Steinway Hall, Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and American Missionary Association, No. 56 Reade-st.

DR. COLTON AND 7TH REGIMENT BAND; MUSIC AND LAUGHTER. Cooper Institute. MONDAY EVENING, March 31. Tickets 25 cents.

MR. J. C. ELLIOT RECITES FROM memory Shakespeare's "Hamlet," at Bleecker Building, MONDAY EVENING, March 31. Tickets, 50 cents; at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway. Recitation at 8.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID to the person returning a purse (lost on Friday near Lexington-av. cars) containing a sum of money, three diamond, and two gold rings. (No questions.) B. F. DECOSTA, No. 30 East 21st-st.

OUR TAXATION.

Address by Mr. David A. Wells—Defects of the Present System—The Remedies Suggested.

A special meeting of the members of the Union League Club was convened last evening to listen to an address by Hon. David A. Wells, on his new system of taxation for the State of New-York, Mr. Salem H. Wells, the vice-president, in the chair.

Mr. Wells, who was received with applause, said: On my way to the City for the purpose of accepting your polite invitation, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I fell in with a gentleman who has filled no small share of public attention, who has had great experience as a presiding officer in both National and State Legislatures, and whose facility in the use of words is such that he well merits the epithet of silver tongue. He said to me, I understand that you are to speak before the members of the Union League Club to-morrow night on the subject of taxation. I said, I have had accepted such an invitation. Well, said he, I have a good deal of experience in public speaking, but I think that if I was to address an audience such as the Union League Club would bring together, composed of the best men in New-York, men keen in intellect, with a large grasp of economical subjects, I think I should feel a little nervous. I hope you don't? Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, if I had that advice given me before I accepted the invitation of your Executive Committee, I might have declined, but I am here to-night in answer to your call, and also through feeling a sense of obligation which, as a member of an important State Commission, intrusted with the investigation of an important subject, I fully recognize, namely, to respond to any legitimate call that might be made to me for information concerning my work or its conclusion. I desire to say at the outset that I do not propose to ask your attention to that form of taxation which, under the general name of State or local, comes more directly under every man's cognizance, and with which the prosperity and material development of the State is more intimately connected.

THE SCOPE OF TAXATION.

First, a word or two in regard to the scope of taxation. A State, in order to exist complete and entirely, must have a sovereignty, and in order to have sovereignty there must be a jurisdiction over persons and property of all citizens embraced within the territory over which sovereignty is exercised. That State sovereignty extends over persons, even to the taking of life, and to the compulsion of service for military and other duties. I need furnish no illustrations under that head. But it is not so generally known and recognized, that the power of the State over property is equally coextensive and absolute with the power of the State over the person. For, as Chief-Justice Marshal remarked, in denying the State of Maryland the right to tax the Bank of the United States, "the power of taxation involves the power to destroy," and in a further opinion given by the same Court where the same question was at issue, he held that if the right of taxation existed in any degree, it, from its nature, was not susceptible of limitations, or, in other words, if the right of taxation exists in the State to the extent of half of one per cent., it exists to the extent of ten, twenty, fifty, or even, if the State so wills it, of taking the whole property. I need give you no numerous illustrations to convince you of the tremendous power that is involved in the exercise of taxation, and, therefore, I will proceed to inquire in what manner the State exercises that power, and whether she has exercised it as she ought to in consonance with the high principles of justice and equality. Before entering upon that inquiry, I want to call your attention to another point. Taxation is everywhere regarded as an evil, but in itself taxation is no more an evil than any other class of legitimate and desirable expenditures. In fact, it is probably capable of demonstration that there is no one act which a community can perform which will bring so large a return to the credit of civilization and general happiness as a judicious expenditure of a fair percentage of the public wealth collected under an equable system of taxation. And it may be also affirmed that there can be no such thing as a high degree of civilization, or that a community cannot exist in a highly civilized state, without a very large measure of taxation; and in asserting this I would not, of course, assert the converse of that proposition that high taxes indicate a high civilization, for we know by experience the converse to the contrary.

WHAT SORT OF SYSTEM HAVE WE?

Let us now proceed to inquire what sort of system we have in the State of New-York for exercising this tremendous and responsible power. The taxable property is real and personal, and the law says they must be assessed at their full and just value, real property embracing under its head lands and buildings, &c., as tangible and visible, easy to pass judgment upon. The returns of the taxation throughout the entire of the State of New York present some curious features. In Kings County the average assessment is sixty-seven and New-York sixty per cent., but in no other county do they rise in excess of fifty per cent., and we come down gradually until we find the assessment in real estate in many parts of New York State as low as fifteen per cent., and throughout the whole of the State the average cannot be presumed to be less than forty per cent. This variation from the law does not take place in the poor counties, but in the rich counties, as, for example, Westchester, where a recent examination showed that the valuation of real estate was not much above fourteen or fifteen per cent. The same is true of Dutchess County. I will ask your attention to a few particulars in this respect. In 1842 the real estate of Oneida County was estimated at $9,925,000, and in 1869 it was $9,500,000, showing a decrease of value over $400,000. In Monroe County, including Rochester, in 1858, the valuation of real estate was $24,367,000, and in 1869 it was only $23,066,000, showing a decrease in eleven years of over $1,000,000. And so on. These irregularities in regard to the assessment of real estate are very great, but those that exist in connection with personal property are infinitely worse; in fact the whole system of assessing personal property in the State deserves no better name than that of chaotic. For 1871 the whole assessed value of the property of the State of New-York was about $2,000,000,000, of which personal property was returned at about 21.12 per cent. During the present year the assessment valuation has increased from $2,000,000,000 to $2,128,000,000, while the amount of the personal return from assessments is greatly decreased, and is now about 20 per cent. of the entire valuation. If we take out New-York City and Kings County from the assessment we find this relation of 20 to 100 runs down in the relation of 8 to 100, that is for the whole State.

TAXATION OF COUNTIES CONTRASTED.

Within the last few days the sheets of the census have been issued. They give the estimate made in 1870 of the United States officials of the wealth of the country, and having the sheets before me since I received your invitation, it occurred to me that I should compare the valuation of some of the counties of New-York in the census of the Government with the valuations returned for assessment during the same year by State officials. And these are some of the results: Albany County, in the valuation list, stands at $47,000,000; in the national census returns the valuation is $152,000,000. Dutchess County, under the State valuation, is $31,000,000, and under the United States valuation is $90,000,000. Erie, $41,000,000 against $162,000,000; Kings County, $94,000,000 against $700,000,000; New-York, $928,000,000 against $3,484,000,000; Seneca, $9,000,000 against $35,000,000, &c. Now, in the face of this showing, am I not warranted, gentlemen, in asserting that a more imperfect system of taxation does not exist on the face of the earth than this, which is operative to-day in the State of New-York, and I put it to you, whether it is not a shame and a disgrace, and a libel on our civilization, that it should be permitted to continue a day longer than is necessary. But granting that the change is to be made, the question that next arises is, what shall be the character of the change? And in order to answer that question it is expedient to consider briefly the principle on which the present system of taxation is founded, providing it has any principle.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The theory which constitutes the basis of the system of taxation at present recognized in New-York, and most of the other States, assumes that, in order to tax equitably, it is necessary to assess every item and description of property, real and personal. In the early history of the country, when there was little competition among nations or sister States for ascendency in commercial and financial affairs; when negotiable instruments in the form of bonds (which can be conveniently owned, held, and transferred in any State or country, where they are untaxed) were almost unknown; and when property consisted mainly of things visible and tangible—lands, houses, cattle, slaves, ships, &c., and the rate of taxation insignificant—the practical application of this theory involved little of difficulty or inequality; but, at the present time, the condition of property having greatly changed, the results of taxation are altogether different. Thus, for example, fully one-fifth of the personal property of the country is represented by United States instrumentalities, bonds, legal tenders, notes, or money, which, by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, are entirely beyond the reach of State authorities for the purpose of taxation. In the same category come also imported goods in original packages in the possession of the importers; and all property in transitu which, by the decision of the Court of Appeals, has been held exempt from taxation when owned by persons, firms, and corporations established and doing business in other States, but only selling their own goods in New-York through permanently-located agents. The property comprised under these two heads alone in the State of New-York aggregates hundreds of millions, but of which every dollar is beyond the reach of taxation. The laws of New-York also exempt from taxation the deposits and surplus of savings banks, now amounting to over $300,000,000, and, in accordance with the most obvious principles of justice and constitutional law, all visible, tangible property of its citizens, situated without the territory of the State, and under the jurisdiction and protection of some other sovereignty. Another large proportion of the personal property owned by the citizens of the State is of the most intangible character, and in great part invisible and incorporeal; such, for instance, as negotiable instruments in the form of bills of exchange, State, municipal, and corporate bonds, and, if actually situated in other States, exempt from taxation here; acknowledgments of individual indebtedness, &c. All property of this character is, through a great variety of circumstances, constantly fluctuating in value; is offset by indebtedness which may never be the same one hour with another; is easy of transfer, and by simple delivery is, in fact, transferred continually from one locality to another, and from the protection and laws of one State to the sovereignty and jurisdiction of some other. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that all attempts to value and assess this description of property have proved exceedingly unsatisfactory, and that nearly every civilized community, with the exception of the States of the Federal Union, have long ago abandoned the project as something wholly inexpedient and impracticable. And finally, in respect of taxation by the arbitrary, unjust, unequal, and piratical rule of residence, exempting the non-resident having the same class of evidences of debt and secured on property in this State, or having the same class of visible and tangible property within the taxing district as a resident; and as to so much of personal property as is visible, tangible, and clearly within the territory and jurisdiction of the State, but being instruments or subjects of commerce between States and nations, such as railroad cars, ships, steam-boats, immense stocks of raw material and manufactured goods in store, owned or held in our great cities, which are the entrepots for the commerce of foreign countries, and, still more important, for the immense commerce and trade of thirty-seven sister States—all foreign nations with which New-York is brought into close commercial, financial, and industrial contact, and also the contiguous and competing State of Pennsylvania, exempt such persons and property from taxation. Can New-York afford to put her citizens at a comparative disadvantage in this respect? Can any one point to any disadvantage that has ever resulted anywhere from a policy of liberal legislation of the character indicated? But, on the other hand, do we not see Pennsylvania under her system of taxation advancing with giant-strides in wealth and population, while New-York, under the influence of old and exploded ideas, moves onward in development comparatively at a snail's pace? Is there not an inducement and a present tendency on the part of capitalists to leave a State where a discriminating tax is levied on its resident citizens? The full force of violated economic laws will sooner or later be felt, and we must bear the burden of transgression.

THE DEFECTS OF THE SYSTEM.

With at present fully two-thirds of the personal property of the State therefore exempted from taxation by law, or by circumstances growing out of its condition, or the natural depravity and selfishness of the average tax-payer, and with a large part of the other one-fourth exempted by competing nations or neighboring States, what becomes of the theory so generally accepted in the United States that in order to tax equitably it is necessary to tax everything? If we turn to the experience of New-York herself for an answer, we find that, while it can be demonstrated that the aggregate of personal property in the State nearly or fully equals in value the aggregate of real property the proportion of the former returned for taxation is not in excess of one-fifth of the total assessed valuation; that while the State has been increasing in wealth and population, the ratio of personal to real property assessed in 1872 was less than it was in 1869; that the whole amount of personal property assessed in the State is not equal to the capital and surplus of the banks of the State and the deposits of the savings banks; and, finally, that in the great City of New-York, with a population of over 1,000,000, not two per cent. of her citizens (19,352) stand upon the books of the assessors as possessing any personal property subject to taxation. In short, there is not a citizen of the State who has given the subject the slightest attention, who does not know that the present system of taxation of personal property in New-York—State, County, and Municipal—is the most imperfect that ever existed; that, with the exception of moneyed corporations, it is a mere voluntary assessment which may be diminished at any time by an offset of indebtedness which the law invites the tax-payers to increase ad infinitum, borrowing on pledge of corporate stocks, United States bonds, legal-tender notes, &c., all exempt from taxation; that its administration in respect to justice and equity is a farce, and more uncertain and hazardous than the chances of the gaming table, and that its continuance is more provocative of immorality and more obstructive of material development than any one agency that can possibly be mentioned.

If it be, however, replied that the existing state of affairs is the fault of the law and its defective execution, and that with a more stringent law and better administration results would be far different, the answer is that in Massachusetts, where the law admits of no offsets of debts against visible and tangible property, and is regarded as complete, and where its execution is acknowledged to be most arbitrary and inquisitorial—some towns publishing each year every known item of each man's personal property, even down to the family pig and a string of sleigh-bells—the most intelligent officials admit that their system is a comparative failure, and almost a complete failure, as to reaching evidences of debt, and if they did not admit it, the evidence is to be found in the circumstance that securities of various descriptions are sold publicly every day to citizens of Massachusetts, for investment, at prices which it is notorious never could or would be given, provided the property in question was practically subjected to taxation and assessment. In England many of the oppressive taxations we labor under do not exist. Labor in the building of ships here will cost twice as much as it will in that country. And now, gentlemen, I ask you what chance have we under such a condition of things of ever putting a line of steamers successfully afloat in the ocean? We handicap our people with a weight that makes competition impossible.

THE FAILURE OF OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

There is no subject coming more home to the hearts of the people than the failure of our foreign commerce, and we have had committee after committee and Chamber of Commerce after Chamber of Commerce investigating and inquiring into this subject. So far as I know, the only result that they have arrived at is that it is inexpedient to give companies subsidies in the hope of resuscitating them, or, in other words, they propose to tax us a little more to remedy the difficulties created by taxation. The true way to restore that commerce is to take the back track and relieve your merchants from the burdens imposed upon them by taxation which formerly destroyed our commerce. [Applause.]

THE PROPOSED SYSTEM.

It is under such circumstances now that the Commissioners appointed under the act of 1870 come forward with a new system of taxation, and urge its consideration and acceptance upon the Legislature and the people. They start with the fundamental proposition that it is not possible to tax everything primarily or directly, and that it is not necessary to attempt it in order to tax equitably; but, on the contrary, that if taxes are levied on a comparatively broad basis—like real estate—with certainty, proportionality, and uniformity, on a few items of property, like the franchises of all moneyed corporations enjoying the same privileges within the State, and on fixed and unvarying signs of property—like rental values of buildings—they will diffuse themselves with unerring certainty and equality. To carry out this idea they propose:

First—The real estate, lands, and buildings shall be taxed on a full and fair market valuation.

Second—That moneyed corporations and unincorporated deposit bankers shall be taxed.

Third—A little examination will show that under the two heads above specified are included almost all the property of the State now returned for assessment, and that what is not thus included is very difficult, if not wholly impossible, to fairly value and assess by any recognized rules of evidence or appraisement. In substitution, therefore, of all such defective and arbitrary taxation the Commissioners next propose the following (quoted from the code by them submitted):

SEC. 4. All real estate subject to taxation shall be liable to an additional or supplemental assessment of a sum equal to three times the rent or rental value of all buildings thereon, for the length of time actually occupied during the year terminating April 30 previous to making the assessment, or for the apartments of said buildings occupied as aforesaid but no assessment shall be made under the provisions of this section in reference to buildings or apartments of buildings occupied by the unincorporated deposit bankers, or by the corporations enumerated and made subject to taxation, on their shares or corporate franchises and privileges, in section 3 of this title. The building shall be considered as occupied, and occupied for the entire previous year, unless the assessors or board of review shall receive reliable information or evidence to the contrary from the owner or from some other reliable source; and any one of the assessors shall have power to administer an oath and take the testimony of the owner or occupier of buildings, or of other persons, as to the rental value thereof. The tax imposed according to the provisions of this section, shall be known as the "building occupancy" tax, and shall be a charge and a lien, the same as other real estate taxes, on the lots or parcel of land on which the occupied buildings are situated, and may be collected by distraint on the personal property of the person to whom said tax may be assessed, or by sale of the premises, or otherwise, and in the same manner as other taxes upon real estate are collected.

SEC. 5. The building occupancy assessment is deemed to be the best attainable and most uniform equivalent or estimate of the value of the personal property owned, in the possession or under the control of the occupiers as owners or tenants of buildings or apartments of buildings, or the index of said occupiers' expense or consumption, and made subject secondarily to the burden of taxation through the medium of primary taxation of occupied buildings.

SEC. 6. The owner of any real estate which is subject to a lease made previous to Jan. 1, 1874, may add the building-occupancy tax or the pro rata portion thereof to the rent, and when the landlord shall have paid said tax he shall be deemed to be subrogated to the rights of the State or the locality where the tax may be levied, and he may recover the amount of said tax from the tenant by distraint or by suit at law; but in all leases or contracts made after Jan. 1, 1874, for the rent of real estate, the landlord shall be deemed to have added the building-occupancy taxes to the amount of the stipulated rent, and thereby to have waived and released all claims upon the tenant for said taxes, unless there shall be a special contract between the parties.

It will be noticed that reflection has satisfied the commissioners that, for the purpose of uniformity and economy in assessment and collection, equitable and labor-saving elements in taxation, it is necessary in a "building occupancy" tax to deal primarily only with the real estate, leaving the tax to be adjusted, as between landlord and tenant, according to the natural and immutable laws of supply and demand. All property not embraced under one of these provisions, as above stated, to be exempt from taxation.

THE OBJECTIONS TO THE NEW SYSTEM.

The objections urged against the new system are restricted mainly to the third provision, which provides a substitute for the existing assessments in personal property, but I would invite attention to the following considerations:

First.—No person can pay rent in any amount, or own or occupy any building, who does not necessarily have three times the value of such rent or rental value in personal property; civilized life cannot be carried on with any less amount of such property.

Second—A tax on rentals or rental values of buildings is especially a tax on income or expenditure without the machinery of personal inquisition and annoyance, and rent is more than any one thing the sign of personal property, expense or consumption, and the individual's own measure of his ability to expend. A man paying $1,000 annual rent must have an income of, at least, $3,000, which pre-supposes a capital in some form—property or brains—worth at least $40,000. Is it unjust or a hardship that such a person should pay one or two per cent. taxes per annum on three times his rental—$3,000, as the representative of his personal property; considering especially that these taxes, if disproportioned to the tax-payer's expense and consumption, will be diffused over other persons and property?

Under the new system, therefore, the city store and lot would be regarded as a measure of $2,400 more of personal property, expenditure, or consumption than the country farm or property of the same value, a measure which the commissioners hold will prove to be entirely correct and equitable, both in theory and practice. But if the tax-payer in the country and the tax-payer in the city hold other personal property apart from their lands and buildings, as stocks in banks, or other moneyed corporations, they will both be put on exactly the same footing as regards taxation or expenditure, and that, too, without the possibility of either assessing the other by fraud or evasions. Let us consider the effect of the proposed system.

If loans of money are free from taxation, the purchasing power of money in the same degree must diminish, which simply means that the purchasing power of farms and products of farms for money must to the same extent increase; hence, the borrower on bond and mortgage will not be subject to double taxation—first in the form of increased rate of interest, and then in taxation of his real estate; and hence, the farmer or land-owner who is not in the habit of either lending or borrowing money will find his ability to meet additional taxation on his land increased in additional value of land and products of land in proportion as the tax is removed from money at interest. Also, the exemption of the products of farms, and things consumed on farms, from taxation, will give a corresponding increased value to compensate for the "Building Occupancy tax." Tenants controlled by all-pervading natural laws, can, and will give increased rents, if their personal property is exempt primarily from taxation. The average profits of money at interest, or of dealings in visible personal property, free from taxation, cannot exceed, for any considerable length of time, the average profits of real estate—risk of investment and skill in management taken into consideration; and, therefore, the real pressure of taxation under the proposed system will finally be, like atmospheric pressure, or pressure of water, on all sides, and by a natural, uniform law, executed upon all property in every form used and consumed in the State. Persons must occupy buildings, and business must be done in buildings, and through these visible instrumentalities capital can be reached by a rule of practical uniformity, and by a simple, plain, and economical method of assessment and collection.

The adoption of the proposed new system would give to the State a uniform and equitable valuation and administration would greatly reduce the rate of taxation, promote a development and degree of material prosperity greater than could be obtained through any other one agency, and make the State truly the Empire State, and the City of New-York an attractive metropolitan residence for citizens from other States and nations—the financial centre and commercial entrepot of a continent of important, wealthy, and flourishing States and nations. Give us this freedom—freedom from multitudinous taxes like the present law imposes, freedom from obnoxious inquisitions, and espionages, and to the temptation the present law holds out to evasions, frauds, and concealments; for, gentlemen, there is no such encouragement to dishonesty, nothing which tends to demoralize a community faster, more rapidly, and more irrevocably than bad economic laws. Give us, then, freedom from these obnoxious offenses coming under this system of taxation which the Old World has discarded. Give us freedom for industry, for capital, and the people of the State and the country will give an overflowing treasury. Continue this oppressive system, and you have discontent, turpitude, demoralization everywhere—cheerfulness and enterprise nowhere. [Applause.]

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Wells, and the meeting adjourned.

The Strikes—The Masons and the Fourth-Avenue Contractors.

During the coming week important developments in connection with the threatened strikes will probably take place. To-morrow night the gasmen hold their great meeting at Constitution Hall, and if sufficient unanimity has been attained among them, the strike for eight hours will be speedily inaugurated. With each day the carpenters grow more confident that an amicable arrangement will be entered into with the employers. Thus far mutual forbearance, good feeling, and an honest determination to reach, if possible, a peaceful termination of the dispute has characterized all the discussions that have taken place between the employers and the men. The stone-masons, while working indefaticably to compel peacefully and by force of public opinion the establishment of the eight-hour system on the Fourth-avenue improvement, have permitted some of their number to unwisely threaten violence against the imported men at present employed on that work. It is still necessary to keep a force of police near at hand to protect the workmen, and only last week some of the unionists, or men pretending to be unionists, told the ten-hour men it would be well, when they came to work, to bring their coffins along. A contractor on the work said yesterday that he was given to understand a demonstration of violence would be made about the beginning of April, at which time it is proposed to add very largely to the present force. This intimation came in the form of a vague threat, and may be without any foundation. However, the contractors are determined to desist from their present course only when they are forced to. They claim that the job is what is known as a "scab" job, and that the quality of work required can be performed better and faster by inferior hands than by those accustomed to a better class of work. No meeting of the Employers' Association was held yesterday, and among the men, beyond the active organization continually in progress, no important movement was made.

Personal.

Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, and Capt. W. D. Colt, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Judge Noyes, of Vermont; Hon. T. R. B. Eldridge, of Albany, and Hon. Townsend D. Cook, of Queens County, are at the Sturtevant House.

Col. Ingram, of Washington, D. C., is at the St. George Hotel.

Gen. B. B. Ford, of Florida, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Major J. R. McGuinness, of the United States Army; Dr. W. N. Fleming, of Richmond, and A. C. Yates, of England, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Mayor W. L. Putnam, of Portland, and Capt. W. H. Gilman, of the United States Navy, are at the Gilsey House.

Gen. Owen, of Philadelphia; Major Pigram, of New-Orleans; Prof. Patterson, of New-York, and E. A. Mann, of Albany, are at the Maison Dorée.

Dr. C. C. Gray, of the United States Army, is at the Astor House.

Senator Fenton, of Jamestown; Senator Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg; Gen. A. B. Cornell, and Major L. L. Woodward, of the United States Army, and Gen. G. A. Sheridan, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Congressman E. P. Norton, of New-York; Gen. F. M. Drake, of Iowa, and Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Prof. Etienne Lambert will deliver a free lecture on "How to Learn French Rapidly," to-morrow evening, at No. 1,288 Broadway.

The steam-ship *Weser*, from Bremen March 15 and Southampton March 18, reached this port yesterday, with mail news fresher by two days than that previously at hand.

The French Societies Union Fraternelle and Cercle Lyrique are making arrangements for a festival in aid of a fund for the establishment of an asylum for the infirm and aged poor of French nativity.

Charles Damm, a sailor on board the bark Talisman, was detected yesterday by the mate lowering two bags of coffee into a boat. The sailor was arrested, and Capt. Ferris soon afterward recovered the property and its receiver.

Last night two sneak-thieves entered the house of Mr. Mather, No. 213 East Eighteenth-street, but were frightened away before they had taken anything of value. They left behind a "jimmy," which is regarded as a trophy by Mr. Mather.

The monthly reception of Cooper Union Literary Class was held in the hall above the reading-room last evening. A variety of entertainment was provided for the guests, consisting of declamations, recitations, and interesting discussions by the members of the class.

The second of a series of lectures on "Sound and Hearing" was delivered last evening by Prof. Eisberg, of the New-York University, at the Cooper Institute. The special subject taken up, and which was thoroughly explained by the aid of several interesting experiments, was "Voice and Speech."

Col. J. Mansfield Davis delivered an address on cheap gas last evening in the District Court, Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street. A resolution was passed requesting Hon. Charles Crary to introduce a bill authorizing the Legislature to buy and construct gas-works and furnish gas at cost.

A number of mercantile and banking clerks of this City have formed themselves into an organization for the purpose of building a number of model houses in the vicinity of New-York, suitable to their wants and means. They met last evening at Mohawk Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, Mr. George Bacon in the chair, and measures were taken to carry out the intention of the members. A committee was appointed to select a site.

Hon. David B. Mellish, Representative in Congress from the Ninth District, (Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of this City,) has requested the Presidents of the Assembly District Republican Associations situated wholly or in part in the Congressional District, to recommend a candidate as Cadet Midshipman in the Navy of the United States in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Applications are to be made to Col. Joel W. Mason, Hons. Thomas C. Acton, Henry D. Lapaugh, and Joseph Cudlipp.

BROOKLYN.

During the week 367 arrests were made in Brooklyn.

Ball-playing will commence on the Capitoline Ground on Saturday next.

The Tax Collector received $71,315 for taxes and assessments during the week.

The stone for completing the Brooklyn tower of the bridge is all delivered, and excavations for the anchorage in James-street has been begun.

Patrick Reagan was committed by Justice Delmar, yesterday, to await the result of a brutal assault on his wife, Mary, at their house, No. 340 Hicks-street, on the 22d inst.

The bill for the division of the Twenty-first Ward into three wards was considered at a meeting of the Senate Committee on Cities at Senator Perry's office, yesterday afternoon. No decision was reached, but the general sentiment was favorable to the bill.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Henry Boyd has been reappointed and confirmed Postmaster of White Plains.

It is understood that the masons in Morrisania and adjacent towns intend to strike on Monday next for a reduction of their daily labor to eight hours.

Rev. Mr. Carter, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hartsdale, has resigned charge of that church, he having been appointed a missionary to Mexico.

The citizens of the town of Harrison will not tolerate the existence of a groggery in their midst; consequently they are free from rows and the expense of a lock-up.

Rev. J. Searle, of the Reformed Church of Peekskill, has accepted a call from the Calvary Presbyterian Church at Newburg, and will assume the duties of his new charge some time in April.

The members of Mosholu Division, No. 208, Sons of Temperance, of King's Bridge, will meet in their new hall on Tuesday evening. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Stebbins and Rev. Dr. Wildes, Rector of Christ's Church, Riverdale.

Messrs. J. Q. Hoyt and Andrew McKirney, owners of the Staat Fowler Farm, have donated about half an acre of ground at the corner of Tuckahoe and Saw-mill River roads for the site of a church, to be known as the Second Reformed Church of Yonkers.

LONG ISLAND.

The committee appointed to go to Albany to petition the Legislature to postpone the time for holding the Long Island City Election, have accomplished the object of their mission, and the election will occur on the last Tuesday in April, instead of the first.

Wm. Mulford, Robt. Budds, and Geo. Allen were recently capsized while crossing the bay at Patchogue in a small sail-boat. They were rescued by the Life-saving Station boat, under command of Capt. David Nevins, assisted by Charles Slatterly, Robert Bumstead, Smith Bumstead and Joshua Budds.

STATEN ISLAND.

Eleven schooners and seven square-rigged vessels were yesterday lying at anchor at the upper Quarantine grounds, storm-bound.

Large quantities of iron ore are now being shipped from Staten Island to different furnaces in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is estimated that 60,000 tons will be shipped during the current season.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of John Newman, the sportsman who has been missing from Elizabeth for a week past, has been found in Newark Bay, near the light-house.

The Democratic Convention of Hoboken met last night, and nominated Peter McGovisk for Mayor. The remaining city officers will be nominated on Tuesday night next.

Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer will officiate at the Roseville Church, Newark, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. He will also administer the rite of confirmation at the House of Prayer in the evening.

The Republicans of the Fourth District of Jersey City have nominated A. G. Bennett and Chris. Helms for Aldermen, and Henry Memken, Jacob Newkirk, and David J. Day, for chosen Freeholders.

Alexander Jacobus has been nominated on the Citizens' ticket in Kearny for Freeholder, and Henry Boam, Thomas M. Stewart, Samuel Smith, James Johnson, and H. H. Schuyler, for Town Committee.

The Spring course of lectures at the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, will open on the 15th of next month. President Henry Morton will be the first lecturer, and his subject, "Sunlight and its Source."

John Reynolds was killed yesterday. He was employed at the Bremen docks in hoisting coal. A horse on which he was riding being attached to a crane, the horse's feet becoming entangled in the rope, Reynolds was thrown to the ground, when the animal kicked him in the head, dashing out his brains.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.—Miss Josie Sunderland, Miss Carrie Sunderland and governess, Mrs. Horsey and two daughters, Col. T. A. Easton, wife and child, Rev. Father John O'Connor, Rev. Father Thomas O'Connor, Perry H. Smith, C. Yescomb, A. Neil, D. Hudson, T. Connolly, M. D. Carrigan, John Downs, Father A. Dulman, R. Ludovici, A. Schiavoni, Fred. Foster, Ede Chuonun, A. Buck and wife, Mr. Blague, Jas. W. Holcomb, John H. Holcomb, wife and child, P. Hickey, R. P. Murphy, John Masson, D. W. Reese, W. Avins, Thomas Hall, Miss M. A. Fitzgerald, Jos. Roberts, W. E. Lowe, Thomas H. Harrisson, Jonathan Cordukes, Jas. A. Sheridan, R. I. Frecheville, Thomas Cretchlow, Ed. Gilmore, W. Phillips and wife, Jos. A. Kernan, Miss Mary A. Kernan.

Per steam-ship Rhein, for Bremen.—August Rütten, Eduard Wätjen, Ad. Amend, D. Keller, Christ. Alex. Hagemeyer, D. Untermeyer, August Blumenthal, S. Suaman, Ernst Walther, Mrs. Z. Selling and 2 children, Felix Kahn, Louis Lehmann, Miss E. Ernst, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Oppenheimer, H. Wolff, M. Wolg, H. H. Cahn, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Theopold, Master Walter Aug. Theobold, Master Herbert C. Theobold, R. W. Corbia, Carl Schierenberg, Francis H. Bawo, Carl Bottler and wife, Chas. Dougherty, W. H. Hopson, Hermann Wertheim, Gustav Vintschger, R. Loerscher, Mrs. Helene Gunzer, Frans Weitinger, Louis Bertram, Peter Graeber, Phil. Diehl, Mrs. Phil. Diehl, Albert Rosenbaum, Peter Meyer, Henry Michaelis, Frank Bold, Jacob Hoerr, Thomas Stewart, Mrs. Henrietta Morris, Joseph Meyer, Johannes Wagner, Frank Loesch, David W. Burt, Elnathan A. Darling, Ferdinand Freitag, H. Sevecke, Gustav E. Flohr, M. Cohn, L. Moeller, Louis M. Detahy, Henry Desmeth, Mrs. Henry Desmeth and 3 children, L. Kautmann, Moses Frankenberger, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ulmann, Dr. Ignatz Langer, Mrs. Therese Hirschl and child, Miss Alice Hirschl, Miss Jessie Hirschl, Miss Georgia Hirschl, Miss Silvia Hirschl, Mrs. Angele Mage, Miss Anna Kappler.

Per steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow—B. Brittain, Dr. Foster, M. Lyon, Miss M. Lyon, T. W. Bicknell, W. Prange, F. Griswold, H. G. Higgins, Dr. E. D. G. Smith, S. Stall, N. A. Bour, J. D. Pollard, S. Slee, Mrs. S. Slee, Miss L. Slee, Prof. Gregory, A. Gregory, Miss M. Gregory, Miss Mary Gregory, Rev. H. M. Collisson, Mrs. H. M. Collisson, T. R. Spence, C. A. Spence, Mrs. Spence, Miss E. Spence, Miss C. Spence, Miss Spence, G. Bollen, W. Tallman, Mrs. A. Barraclough, Mrs. E. Beebe, J. O. Hope, Mrs. J. O. Hope, Miss B. Hope, Prof. Boise, J. G. Davidson, Prof. N. C. Rickers, R. Jackson, J. Haydter, W. C. Cose, George W. Duncan, John C. Hope, Chas. P. Lyman, Mrs. Lyman, 2 children, and nurse, Wm. Powell, Miss Loughrey, John M. Neiglas, Mrs. Therissa Neiglas, Miss Amelia Bender, Mrs. Rowe, family, and servant, John Dodds, Miss Louisa Cunningham, Louis Schlater and wife, W. G. Phillips, Josia Brown, Miss J. L. Coyle, Miss C. F. Webb, Miss E. T. Ford, W. F. Wheeler, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss M. Wilson, W. Russell, Mrs. M. E. Wheeler, Mrs. Clarke, Franklin T. Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hester, J. Easton, R. Slee, J. Slee, J. Aitkin, J. Wardrop, J. Snyer, Mr. Fell, wife, and infant, E. Heylyn, Mrs. Heylyn, C. A. Young, Mrs. C. Young, J. Small, Mrs. Small, Miss Small, Miss Marion Smith, W. Clark and family, Miss A. Coyle, Miss E. Southwick.

Per steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—P. Fachiri, Mrs. Fachiri, two children, two servants, C. Gunari, Mrs. John W. Ellis, Miss Mary Ellis, Miss Ellen Ellis, A. E. Marsh, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Miss Adele Smith, Miss Lydia Smith, Mrs. Dehlmann, Mrs. Samuel M. Cooley, Mrs. A. J. S. Emerson, Miss Hattie Cooley, Gilbert E. Emerson, Millard S. Conklin, Gilman Collamore, J. M. Gould, Julius Steininger, Mrs. Julius Steininger, maid, and infant, M. Hamburger, Mrs. S. H. Stronse, Miss M. Mountjoy, Miss Jennie Mothner, Mrs. B. P. Howe and child, Mrs. Newcomb, Wm. F. Smith, John Wilson, S. B. Wilson, George H. Sanderson, W. R. Wood, Hon. John H. McMurdy, Miss Fannie E. Bacon, Miss Julia Floyd, Miss Caroline Gridley, Hon. W. J. Bacon, T. B. Kolnsher, A. Baar, Miss Bousefield, J. H. McKinley, Miss J. H. McKinley, Mrs. A. P. Ranisoryer, J. G. Valentine, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Neill, Samuel Barling, Wm. L. Eaton, J. Newburger, J. G. Sibbald, Edward Soran, J. M. De Castro, Dr. Alfred Delany, Arthur Neil, R. J. Jordan, Moses Ellis, Mrs. F. H. Anderson, Miss Mamie Anderson, Miss Nellie Anderson, M. Platshek, Max Koenigsheim, L. A. Skinner, Mrs. Skinner, Miss A. M. Skinner, Miss L. Skinner, E. A. Skinner, E. A. Hitchcock, Geo. W. Howe, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. D. W. Cross, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. W. L. Whiting, Jr., Miss Elizabeth R. Whiting, Miss Helen Whiting, Mrs. F. P. Sanford, Mrs. A. E. Thayer, Miss A. Gilder, J. Y. West, Mrs. West and friend, G. N. Maynard, Mrs. Maynard, Miss Carre Maynard, Miss Ella A. Fisher, Easter E. C. Egan, George McClosky, G. D. Pike, Mrs. Pike, Miss Jennie M. Pike, Wm. T. Phipps, A. H. Gilman, Mrs. Gilman, Miss Gilman, Miss M. Gilman, Miss B. Gilman, Col. S. Sanderson, H. Lea, J. A. Faithful, George C. Kress, Miss Annie A. Kress, Mrs. John Munn, Miss Munn, Mrs. J. W. Cook and child, Julius H. Streidinger, V. Mestre, S. Falk, James Siampalias, Dr. J. C. McKee, S. Weill, Abraham Blum, Edward S. Isham, Mrs. Pierpont Isham, Senator H. W. Corbett, Mrs. Corbett, Miss Pike, Rev. James Powell, H. G. Hale, R. H. Fyfe, Mrs. Fyfe, C. D. Phillips, Mrs. J. W. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Miss Fannie Allen, Mr. Abbot Lawrence.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—L. M. Jones, C. E. Clough, Dan. Hogan, John King, S. W. Stebbing and lady, Miss S. P. Gibbs, Michael Kane and lady, John Campbell, Miss D. Burns, Edward Donnelly, Thomas Fisher and lady.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Chas. Langdon and wife, S. G. Arnold and wife, Miss Fanny Arnold, Miss M. Tubble, Mrs. J. E. Tucker, Miss Josie Clark, Dr. A. T. Emery and wife, Miss Sarah Langford, Miss S. Brinckerhoff, Miss Cornelia Arnold, G. W. Travers, H. H. Suckbee and wife, Mrs. John Gelston, Chas. T. Roberts, Chas. P. Daffan, F. Cerveau.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Havana—Miss Rose Chapman, E. Palerini, J. Durand, B. Fogarty, J. Hernandez, Capt. Oscar Smith, J. Francis, Chas. H. Marshall, C. W. Adams, Mrs. Dr. White, Mrs. Mulligan, John A. Ward, Mrs. Favre, E. H. Whitney, Mr. Sollner, F. E. Allen, Wm. Toal, G. Antonelli, J. A. Oano, A. Mouteith, Capt. Curtis, Wm. Pratt, Capt. J. Chance, Robt. Reade, A. Isaacs, D. Mondy, M. Delfunk, Mr. Runlas, Mr. Lee, J. Macon, G. Doren.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......5:48 | Sun sets... 6:20 | Moon rises. 9:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:18 | Gov. Island.10:07 | Hell Gate..11:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, March 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Rhein, (Ger.,) Meier, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Ernst Moritz Arndt, (Ger.,) Dreyer, Stettin, Chas. Rammelberg & Co.; Flamstead, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; George W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Claribel, (Br.,) Bavley, Turks Island, and Savanilla, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; New-Orleans, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Gunhelda, (Br.,) Sutherland, Buenos Ayres via Brunswick, D. McCall; P. Ajello, (Ital.,) La Nasa, Trieste, A. P. Agresta.

Brigs Mabel, (Br.,) Ward, Port Johnson, James W. Elwell & Co.; Water Lily, Frick, Rio Grande do Sul, Francis Moran; Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Bridgeton, Barbados, Dunpt & Platt; Susan Bergen, Tuthill, Rio de Janeiro, B. J. Wenberg; Madonna, (Br.,) Jordan, Bahia, Braz., L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schrs. A. V. Bergen, Thompson, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Brother; C. C. Daine, Beverage, Harbor Island, B. J. Wenberg; W. F. Green, Tracey, Baltimore, Jed Frye & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Weser, (N. Gr.,) Willigerod, Bremen March 15, via Southampton 18th, with mdse. and 708 passengers to order.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, Havana March 22 and Nassau 25th, with mdse. and 21 passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship George Washington, Quick, New-Orleans March 22, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Ship Pembroke Castle, (of Liverpool,) Hamilton, Calcutta and Sands Head Dec. 20, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Ship Helvetia, (Belg.,) Greve, Antwerp Dec. 24, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. March 29, 10 miles N. from Barnegat, passed sunken vessel, with royal mast out of water.

Bark Claro Babuyan, (of Sunderland,) Duncan, Shanghai Nov. 29, with teas to Wetmore, Cryder & Co.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Marianna V. II., (Port.,) Carvalho, Lisbon 38 ds., with salt and cork to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Fridtiof (Norw.,) Pederson, Gloucester, Eng., 30 ds., in ballast, to Tetens & Bockman.

Bark Unn, (Norw.,) Andersen, Cork 43 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Bjorntrea, (Norw.,) Hannestadt, Cardiff 64 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Rambler, (of Pictou,) Ivey, St. Jago 25 ds., via Cumberland Harbor 21 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.

Bark Trait d'Union, (of Turks' Island,) Ballou, Progresso 16 ds., with hemp and logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Left no vessels.

Bark American Eagle, McKay, Messina 49 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to James Henry.

Bark Onrust, (Dutch,) Hoffmann, Calao 16 ds., via Hampton Roads, with guano to Hobson, Huestado & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Oceanna, (Ital.,) Gorgula, Cette 42 ds., with wine and 7 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark G. F. Focking, (Ger.,) Lewein, Amsterdam 51 ds., with empty barrels to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Giovanni Battista, (Ital.,) Olivari, Genoa 56 ds., with marble, &c., to order.

Bark Birger, (Russ.,) Stone, Liverpool 48 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Hedvig, (Swed.,) Hoffrender, Cienfuegos 28 ds., with sugar to Meisner, Ackermann & Co.

Bark Golden West, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crocker, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Ugo, (Aust.,) Bollan, London 43 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co. March 29, at 4 P. M., while coming in the lower Bay, struck on the S. W. spit and sprung a leak; had no pilot on board; was taken in tow by the tug Mary E. Hogan, and put ashore in the basin, Staten Island, where she now lies with decks under water.

Brig Richmond, (of Bangor,) Powers, Messina, 76 ds., with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig James Miller, (of Belfast,) Thoms, Messina, Feb. 9th, with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Beauty, (of St. John, N. B.,) Halcrow, Cardenas, 11 ds., with molasses to Burgess & Swengston—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Brig G. P. Sherwood, (of St. John, N. B.,) Newcomb, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to order, vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Homely, (of Jersey,) Le Dain, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with coffee, to F. Hertt & Co., vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Helena, (Ger.,) Stege, Iquique 95 ds., with nitrate of soda, to Pim, Forwood & Co., vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Don Jacinto, (of Portland,) Crosten, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James Henry.

Brig Etta Whittemore, (of East Machias,) Wright, Messina 57 ds., with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Agnes Barton, (of Baltimore,) Knight, Seville Feb. 15, with mdse. to Hicks & Sell.

Brig Camilie, (of Nassau,) Fickett, Malaga Feb. 7, and Gibraltar 12th, with fruit to Zuricalday & Arguimban—vessel to James Henry.

Brig Falke, (Ger.,) Boit, Liverpool 44 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Morning Light, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Eliza Walker, (of Liverpool,) Gilmore, Tampico 21 ds., with fustic to master—vessel to McMurray & Dammerell.

Schr. Chattanooga, (of Boston,) Snare, Matanzas March 15, via Delaware Breakwater March 27, with molasses to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Leonessa, (of Rockland,) Aquin 28 ds., with logwood to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. Eclipse, Rountree, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to Russell & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Hiawatha, (of Newburyport,) Dickson, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Ed. Waite, (of Portland,) York, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Marcus Hunter.

Schr. Lizzie Ives, Saxton, St. Croix 14 ds. with sugar, &c., to Ives, Beecher & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Charles Comery, Pinkham, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Helen M. Waite, Gott, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Jennie Rosaline, Tooker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Roanoke, Hathaway, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles Conway, Creamer, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Urbanna, Allen, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Manson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. Woolsey, Parker, New Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ann Dole, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. G. M. Hopkins, Nash, Newport, for Virginia.

Schr. M. E. Gelderaleeve, Lalor, Fall River.

Schr. Sarah Crocker, Higgins, Provincetown.

Schr. R. W. Huddell, Huddell, Providence.

Schr. Annie Powers, Sparks, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Nathaniel Chase, West, Providence.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Providence.

Schr. Wm. A. Crocker, Howes, Wellfleet.

Schr. Harrie & Ned, Green, Providence.

Schr. J. Trueman, Gibbs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Daylight, McFadden, Newport.

Schr. S. A. Currie, Nickorsen, Boston.

Schr. Horace L. Francis, Brookhaven.

Schr. Boston, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Artist, Clements, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence.

Schr. Oregon, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Rienzi, Cobbleigh, Newport.

Anchored off Riker's Island—Schrs. Saxon, Abbott, Portland, Me.; William Freeman, Robinson, Thomaston; Majestic, Dodge, Providence; Fleetwing, Nash, Rockland.

WIND—Sundown, a gale, S. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; E. M. Arndt, for Havre; Victoria, for Glasgow; Egypt, Celtic, City of Paris, and Flamsteed, for Liverpool; Claribel, for Kingston; Geo. W. Clyde, for Galveston; Mississippi and New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; Huntsville and San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29—Arr. steamer William Crane, Baltimore; brigs Madawaska, Singapore; Riverdina, Minatitan; Sallie B., Trinidad; Charles S. Bayles, Mobile; Robert Palmer, Mobile; Mary G. Collins, Charleston.

Below, bark Jennie Cushman, from St. Vincent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 29.—Arr. ship Richard, from Liverpool, and schr. Stephen Bennett, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York, and Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 29.—Passed out, brig Rama, for Cuba; brig Italia, for Ponce; schr. France, for San Andreas.

LEWES, Del., March 29.—A large ship lies at anchor below. There is no change in the position of the vessels previously reported in this harbor.

The brig James Hall got afloat last night, but was found to be leaking so badly that she was hauled back on the beach to prevent her sinking. The gale to-day threw her on her broadside. The latest reports from the vessel are up to 11 A. M., at which time six men belonging to the wrecking company were lashed to the rigging, and every sea was running over them. The vessel was careened in-shore.

The wrecking steamer Lackawanna returned from the bark Jens Larsen, early this morning, and reports her as then in good condition.

The storm has been violent at intervals to-day, from S. S. E. The wind hauled to N. N. W. at 2½ P. M.

The reports from the James Hall, at 3 P. M., are that one man is drowned, one rescued, and four others are still in the rigging exhausted.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 29.—Arr. steam-ship Virgo, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ships Weddington, for Cronstadt; Seminole, for Boston; and Huntsville, for New-York.

Sld. steam-ships San Jacinto, for New-York, and Charles M. Lord, for Philadelphia; schrs. Levoeta, for Matanzas, and Curtis Tilton, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 28.—Arr. schr. C. W. May, of Philadelphia, Havana, for Portland; has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, had heavy weather, and split sails.

Also arr., schrs. Mary G. Collins, Savannah, for Boston; Vandalia, New-York, for Boston; M. L. St. Pierre, Providence, for St. John, N. B.

Sld. steamer Ida Augusta; brig Magaguadavic; schooners C. G. Cramner, R. H. Shannon, D. Gifford, L. B. Wing, Hyne, Edith, B. W. Hill, F. G. Dow, C. F. Heyer, R. M. Brookings, W. H. Phare, Gov. J. Y. Smith, Bennington, F. L. Porter, Laura Robinson, W. F. Garrison, George Taniane, F. E. Scannell, Sallie B., H. S. Brooks, Mary Ella, George Savage, J. Paine, John R. Sanford, Ellen Morrison, Eureka, William McLoon, Silver Spray, D. B. Everett, C. C. Pettingill, Martha Innis, Electric Flash, Crescent Lodge, S. J. Gilmore.

Weather clear and calm.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 29—Arr. schrs. Charles E. Morrison, from New-Orleans, for Boston; Andrew Peters, from Hoboken, for Boston; Angelina, from New-York, for Boston; Delmont Lock, from Hoboken, for Newburyport; H. H. Fisk, from Baltimore, for Portland; R. S. Hodgdon, Henry Castoff, and Hattie Coombs, from Rockland, for New-York; William Penn, from St. George, Me., for New-York; John Boynton, from Calais, for New-York; Jesse Williamson, Jr., from Portsmouth, for New-York; Mary B. Smith, from Thomaston, for New-York; Ida L. Howard, from Portland, for New-York; Alquizar, from Rockport, Me., for New-York; L. A. Boardman, from Calais, for Newport; R. D. Prince and J. P. Nickerson, from Wellfleet, for Virginia; John Nye, from Provincetown, for Virginia; Charter Oak, from Wiscasset, for Savannah; Maggie Cummins, from Cohassett, for Philadelphia.

Sld., Henry Castoff and Abbott Lawrence.

Wind southerly and strong; cloudy.

Spoken, &c.

By ship Pembroke Castle, Jan. 6, lat. 33 S., lon. 88 29 E., exchanged signals with ship Prince Patrick, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Rangoon; Jan. 9, lat. 37 15 S., lon. 87 01 E., spoke ship C. H. Southard, from Liverpool for Calcutta; Feb. 28, lat. 7 15, lon. 28 20 E., ship Philosopher, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Calcutta; March 13, lat. 14 47 N., lon. 52 22, bark L. R. N. C. (Fr.,) from Bordeaux for Aspinwall; 15th, lat. 18 33 N., lon. 56 37, brig Sito, (Dan.,) from Santos for New-York; 19th, lat. 28 20, lon. 66 12, bark Selma, (Dutch,) from Antwerp for Savannah.

By brig Etta Whittemore, Feb. 20, lat. 30, lon. 26, spoke bark La Cigueña, from Messina, for New-York.

By brig Agnes Barton, March 21, lat. 32 05, lon. 70 20, spoke schr. Isaac Keene, hence for South America.

By steam-ship Weser, March 23, lat. 40 40, lon. 69 54, passed bark Chiripa, bound W.

By ship Helvetia, March 12, lat. 33 27, lon. 60 16, spoke schr. T. W. Beard, (of St. John, N. B.,) from Galveston, for Liverpool.

By brig James Miller, March 14, lat. 29 30, lon. 31, spoke bark Neversink, from Messina, for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

ST. CROIX, March 13.—In port, brig Nellie Verden, for New-York, to sail March 17.

BARACOA, March 19.—In port, schrs. Carrie Bunnell, for Charleston, ldg.; J. M. Fiske, for New-York March 20; Ella May, for do. in two ds.; F. C. Davis, for do. in a few ds.; S. C. Noyes, do. do.; Old Chad, for Charleston, wtg.; Carrie C. Clark, for New-York in 2 ds.; E. K. Dresser, for do., wtg.; Abbie H. Brown, do. do.; Laura A. Webb, do. do.; Charles H. Hodgdon, do., ldg.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Antwerp, Capt. Eynon, from New-York March 18, for Liverpool, arr. here at 3 o'clock this morning.

The steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Capt. Tibbits, of the same line, sld. from this port yesterday, for New-York.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Arr. bark Saius, from Savannah, Feb. 28; ship Golden Fleece, from New-Orleans, Feb. 23; steamer Memnon, from New-York, March 2.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.

The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.

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BOUCHE FILS & CO., No. 37 BEAVER-ST., SOLE AGENTS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—From auction, the bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices. French paper-hangings, window shades, English carpetings, oil-cloths, mattings, &c. 50,000 rolls fine gold paper, 50 cents per roll; fine paper, 12 cents per roll; fine good window shades, $2 per pair, usually sold at $4 50; 50,000 yards thick oil-cloth, 50 cents per yard; also, a large lot of English carpeting, &c., at low prices. J. W. COATES, No. 277 Hudson-st., opposite Dominick. Houses papered, decorated, kalsomined, and painted. Good workmen sent to any part of the City or country.

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All genuine DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS have the following line cast on the iron plate in the inner left-hand corner of the instrument:

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The reputation acquired for their manufacture by the DECKER BROTHERS is the result of years of unremitting effort to develop the power and correspondingly to improve the quality of tone in the PIANO-FORTE. This endeavor has been rewarded to an extent deemed at the outset almost unattainable, and the absolute success of the method of manufacturing originated and patented by them is now conclusively established by the unanimous testimony of the most eminent musical authorities and scientific experts, who unite in pronouncing the DECKER BROTHERS' instruments the most perfect of their class yet produced.

DECKER BROTHERS have recently largely increased the capacity of their factory, (on 34th and 35th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.,) and by the addition of the newest and most advantageous improvements in labor-saving machinery, (including several designs invented by this firm,) are now enabled to keep pace with the rapidly growing demand for instruments of their make.

As only the most skillful artisans are employed, and none but the very finest materials are used by DECKER BROTHERS at their establishment, the unexampled reputation which their PIANO-FORTES possess for durability and thoroughness of workmanship, even in the most trifling details, will be fully maintained.

All DECKER BROTHERS' instruments are of the same high standard of excellence in touch, action, and finish. Consequently the question of relative excellence has not to be considered when selecting from their stock at the sales-rooms or ordering from Catalogue by mail.

EVERY DECKER BROTHERS' PIANO-FORTE is guaranteed for seven years.

The splendor of tone for which the DECKER BROTHERS' instruments are world-renowned is the same in each of the three varieties of PIANO-FORTE—Grand, Upright, and Square.

The DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS are less liable to get out of tune, or to be affected by climatic changes or transportation to distant countries than any other instruments made.

The preference shown by the appreciative musical public during several years past for the DECKER BROTHERS' SQUARE PIANOS, to which some of their most important patents are applied, is now extensively shared by their NEW SCALE, IMPROVED BOUDOIR or UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, which seem destined to become the Parlor Favorites.

Decker Brothers' CONCERT GRAND PIANO-FORTES

possess a purity and volume of tone greater than any Pianos in the world.

The action employed in these instruments is celebrated for its effective power, firmness, promptness, lightness of touch; and unerring certainty, whereby the performer is insured an absolutely true response to his requirements, thus securing instantaneous accuracy of expression, and otherwise enhancing the effects essential to the perfect interpretation of a composition. Hence these instruments are universally preferred and sought for by artists for public use.

DECKER BROTHERS' PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 33 Union-square, Broadway.

FinaL NOTICE.

THE THIRD

Grand Gift Concert

Authorized by special act of the Legislature,

For the benefit of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.,

Will be given at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on

TUESDAY,

April 8, 1873.

Two Concerts have already been given with perfect satisfaction to all patrons, and every gift awarded was promptly paid, without discount. This Third Concert will be conducted on like honorable principles. Sales of tickets have been extraordinarily successful, and only a limited number remain on hand, which will be sold out to those who first apply during Monday and Tuesday, as long as they last. Buy as early in the day as possible, in order to avoid the rush and jam of the afternoon and evening. Remember that the whole undertaking is under the direction of the Library Trustees, assisted by the most eminent citizens of the Great South-west, and Hon. Ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Ky., has been secured to manage the business of the Concert. New-York office will be kept open evenings until 10 o'clock, to accommodate patrons, while tickets last. The Ten Thousand Cash Gifts to be distributed by lot among ticket-holders aggregate a grand total of

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

Currency, viz:

One Grand Gift, Cash,	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,	50,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each,	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each,	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each,	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each,	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each,	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each,	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each,	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash.	$500,000

There are only 100,000 tickets in the scheme, making the chances one in ten. Buy Eleven Tickets for $100, and thus hold one more chance than is necessary to give a good show for a full return of the money invested, at least, as well as a grand possibility of a splendid fortune. All money arising from New-York sales is made a special deposit in the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF N. Y.

Buyers do not necessarily have to be present at the drawing, as an official list is furnished each one, and gifts due ticket-holders at a distance can be collected through any Bank or Express Company the same as a draft or check is collected. Make haste. Send money by Post-office Order, Draft, Registered Letter or Express, prepaid.

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

For tickets, full programme, information and all particulars, apply to the General Agency Supply,

THOS. H. HAYS & CO., No. 609 Broadway, New-York.